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ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 31, 1914

VOLUME XXXI NUMBER 43 44

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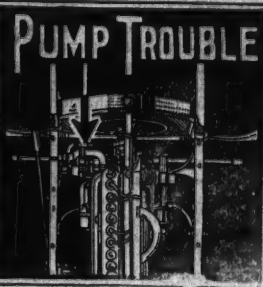
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Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Chase are visiting in Springfield, Vt.

Miss Annie Warden is visiting her sister, Mrs. Murray, in Maine.

William Innes of Berlin, N. H., visited acquaintances in town this week.

Miss Katherine L. Moynihan of Main street is visiting in Toledo, Ohio.

Raymond Conroy of De Lemar, Nevada, is visiting at his home in town.

John Killeck of the Burns tailors shop is enjoying a rest from his duties.

Miss Louise Hardy of the Merrimack Insurance office is enjoying her vacation.

Josephine Crawford of Lowell is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Poland.

Gile Johnson of Salem street has been at the Hill Crest, Hampton Beach, for a short stay.

Ira Chellis of the American Express Company is vacationizing at Prince Edward Island.

Miss Beatrice Murphy, bookkeeper at the Stacey drug store, is at Old Orchard for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Saunders and Mrs. Evan Miller are staying in camp at Foster's pond.

Blanchard Ralph is substituting at A. W. Lowe's during the absence of Chester Spalding.

Miss Sadie Elliott of the American Woolen Company office is spending her vacation at Onset.

Miss Annie Lindsay will close her hairdressing parlor from August 26 until September 9.

Patrick Barrett, who has been visiting in New York, has returned to his home on Chestnut street.

Dr. A. E. Hulme and family have returned from a three weeks' vacation spent at York Beach.

Walter O'Connell, employed as bookkeeper in the Uswock Mills in Lawrence, is enjoying his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Goff and daughter Beatrice, are at Kennebunkport, Me., for the week.

Miss Grace Livingston of the Smith & Dove office force, is at Chebeague Island for her annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cates and family of Concord, N. H., are visiting at Mrs. Cates' former home on High street.

David and Joseph Murphy of High street and P. J. Hannon are enjoying the sea breezes at Hampton Beach.

Harry Evans, who is employed at the J. P. West bakery, is at work again after two weeks' spent at Hampton Beach.

Miss Minnie Brown, clerk in Miss Hiller's store, is enjoying her vacation, spending it at different points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hardy of Orange, N. J., are visiting at the home of Mr. Hardy's parents on Maple avenue.

Rev. George A. Andrews, D.D., of Monson, former pastor of the West church, will be the preacher there next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Mary C. Lewis, matron at the Andover Home for Aged People, is enjoying a vacation at the Elmwood, Wells Beach, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wyllie of Washington avenue, with their children, spent the week-end in Concord, N. H., with Mr. Wyllie's brother.

Dr. W. Dacre Walker and H. F. Chase are spending a short time at First Connecticut Lake, N. H. They made the trip by automobile.

Mrs. Anna B. Wilson, who has been spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. John Franklin of Woodland road, has returned to her home in Interlaken, N. Y.

Miss Elgina Allen, with her nieces, Iris, Dorothy and Norma, children of E. M. Allen, formerly of this town, is visiting at the home of W. A. Allen, Chestnut street.

J. H. Playdon has returned from a visit to Halifax. He reports the city in a state of considerable excitement, expectations of bombardment by German ships being heard on every side. The guard around the city has been increased and no one is allowed to enter or leave the city without identification papers.

Miss Lena Lundgren celebrated her fifteenth birthday last week Friday evening when she entertained several friends in honor of the occasion. A number of pretty presents were received and a general good time was indulged in by those present. Those who helped to make the affair a success were: Lillian Holt, Mildred Hemminger, Mary Caldwell, Helen Goodman, Norman Harris, Alfred and James Coates, Fred Sampson, and Amy Lundgren.

The Andover United football club promises to have a strong team in the Lawrence, Lowell and District soccer league this coming season. The following players have been signed: John Deyermund, John Munro, William Rea, R. Jackson, John (Paddy) Coleman, James Doig, Charles Renny, Charles Sprunt, W. Deyermund, P. Cairnie, W. Page, Joseph Black, P. Dougherty, Charles Sken, McNeil and Charles Lowe. Sprunt has been playing in Connecticut. Eddie Downs has not been signed yet, but is expected to.

Miss Hazel Claffin is visiting friends in Maynard.

George Collins of the Andover Press press room is enjoying his vacation this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Cole have returned from ten days spent at Hampton Beach.

James Marshall of the T. A. Holt Company store is away on his annual vacation.

Miss Minnie Sugatt of the Lawrence Gas Company office is enjoying her annual vacation.

Miss Florence West of the Smith & Dove Company office is spending two weeks at Chebeague Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Phelps of San Francisco, Cal., are visiting at Mr. Phelps' former home in the West Parish.

The Royals will play the Lawrence C. Y. M. A. tomorrow on the local playground in the second game for the prize money.

George Collins attended the double-header between the Boston and Chicago ball teams played in Boston on Wednesday.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon of the T. A. Holt Company office is having a two weeks' vacation which she is spending at York Beach.

Harry Colbert of Essex street, who met with a painful accident while on his vacation last week at Marblehead, is slowly recovering.

Miss Mary Gledhill, employed at the American Woolen Company's office in Boston, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation in Jackson, N. H.

Prof. David Kinley of Illinois, who is well known in town, arrived here yesterday from London where he has been spending a few weeks. He got to Boston on Wednesday.

The Royals met defeat at the hands of the South Groveland team last Saturday. Several of the regular players were away, thus making the team easier to victimize.

Miss Ethel Brown of Punchard avenue who has been abroad this summer, has called her sister, Miss Edna Brown, that she sailed from Liverpool on the 14th and if all goes well will be at home within a few days.

Eight cups, plain but very well chosen, are exhibited in H. F. Chase's window, as prizes for the winners in the Flower Show. They were selected by Mr. Chase and George Millett and the results obtained are well worth favorable comment.

Improvements on Park street are beginning. A drain is being laid to take the surplus water coming down Whittier street during storms. This will improve the condition of Park street to a great extent, for that part near Whittier street has always been a muddy place.

On Monday evening Judge Stone fined four fellows from Ballardvale five dollars each for assault committed on Louis Schneider in July. The case was a continued one from last week, each of the defendants pleading not guilty. They were found guilty, however, and delivered the money. Their names are Leonard York, William Gillis, Walter Gillis and Fred Cleary.

Postmaster John H. McDonald attended the funeral of Daniel F. Kiley, for many years clerk of the overseers of the poor in Lawrence, which was held from St. Mary's church on Monday forenoon. He went as a delegate from Lawrence lodge, No. 65, B. P. O. E.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the Lawrence Registry of Deeds last week: William H. Holdsworth to Daniel Taylor, Sarah N. Carter to John E. Myatt, Sarah J. Comeau to Rose Francis, Sarah J. Comeau to Franklin B. Davis, Joseph Carruthers to Ida E. Blackwell.

Douglas Lindsay is at the Mountains for a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. James Callum and son Chester are at Lunenburg for a week.

James Thompson, heater for the T. A. Holt Co., is having his annual vacation.

Frank McDonald of the local post-office is enjoying his annual two weeks' vacation.

Rev. and Mrs. George H. Driver of Exeter, N. H., will be in town tomorrow and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hussey are spending a few weeks in the Green Mountains.

Samuel P. Hulme, the well known real estate agent, is vacationizing at Brunswick, Me.

Misses Margaret Sweeney and Irene Worthing of the local telephone exchange are out on vacations.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lawson and son of Wolcott avenue have returned to their home after a brief sojourn at York Beach.

The family of Charles Jenkins have returned to their home on Chestnut street after several weeks' stay at Salem Willows.

Louis B. Torrey of Punchard avenue, who intended sailing for Europe the first of August, is spending his vacation in Maine and Canada.

Mr. Holt of New York, a cousin of Jonathan E. Holt of this town, is visiting in Andover after fifteen years' absence from this vicinity.

The preacher at the South church next Sunday will be Rev. George H. Driver of Exeter, N. H. Miss Lucella Breslau, also, of Lawrence, will sing.

At the annual "Sam Sam" held by the employees of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly on Saturday, Alex and William Black were among the prize winners.

William Abbott of this town featured in the field day held by the Essex A. C. in Lawrence last Saturday. He won first in the 440-yard dash, mile and two-mile runs and came in third in the broad jump.

Automobile Accident

Dr. E. C. Conroy of this town had a narrow escape from injury on Monday evening when he was driving his new Ford machine in Lawrence. The automobile was going slowly at the time and on reaching the corner of Lowell and Amesbury streets the driver put on more speed, whereupon the car skidded into the curbing and ran up into a fence surrounding a house on Amesbury street. The front wheel was torn off and the front of the car smashed in. Both occupants were unhurt. Men from Burnham's garage removed the damaged car.

Farewell Party

The ladies of the Helping Hand Society of the Free church gathered at the home of Mrs. James Anderson in Temple Place on Tuesday evening to bid their former president "goodbye," as she is to move to Kingston shortly. A most enjoyable evening was spent, songs, readings and general sociability prevailing. During the evening Mrs. Stephen Jackson, in behalf of the society, presented Mrs. Anderson with a sum of money which was acknowledged with thanks by the recipient. Ice cream and cake were served. The president and vice-president of the Ladies' Benevolent society of the church were also present, bearing the heartiest good wishes of that organization to the hostess of the evening.

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Court 24 Years

[From the Providence Journal]

In a West Virginia town along in the summer of 1890 a young man named Aleck visited the town clerk's office and obtained a license warranting him to enter the bonds of wedlock with a young woman named Euphemia. Presumably he was happy and hopeful, according to all the traditions of these preliminary proceedings. The other day, just twenty-four years later, Aleck reappeared in the same office, returned the ancient document and asked for his money back. In explanation he stated that he and Euphemia always meant to get married, but she never seemed to be ready just when he was. So they "waited along" for twenty-four years until finally Aleck said, "I told her either we'd get married or we wouldn't. Euphemia 'lowed we wouldn't'; so I reckon we won't."

There is a mild undertone of pathos in this story, despite its superficial humor and the tone of nonchalance with which the near-bridegroom recited the facts. In the course of these twenty-four years of dalliance there must have been more than a few times of disappointment on both sides. Still, it is not likely that the case is serious enough to call for any profound commiseration. There is a negative quality about an attachment that can drift thus placidly and aimlessly for an interminable period. With a more nervous couple there might be an intolerable suspense in hovering for twenty-four years on the very verge of the matrimonial precipice, but the rural habit of mind often breeds a distinctly philosophical outlook, and it is easy to imagine that through all these years Aleck and Euphemia were able to remain calm and unperturbed. After a few years probably one becomes habituated even to the extraordinary novelty of possessing a perfectly good marriage license.

Perhaps, with all the attendant circumstances, this case is unique in history, but long engagements are by no means uncommon, especially in rural regions, and occasionally there may have been one that even exceeded this in point of time. In all probability this couple decided upon exactly the right method of terminating a too-protracted courtship. With slowly aroused determination Aleck finally expressed his ultimatum like a gentleman, and with the wisdom of a mature and sensible woman Euphemia "lowed we wouldn't."

And yet, if after all their uncertain advancing and retreating, Aleck and Euphemia should eventually settle down to a belated domestic partnership, most observers would speak of it as a "very romantic affair."

Alaskan Boundary Fixed

Surveying parties have completed the boundary line between Canada and Alaska and have reached the Arctic shore, says a dispatch to the Indianapolis News. The work has been going on steadily since 1906 and consisted in tracing the line of the 141st meridian. The surveyors, Canadian and American, had first to find the line to get a starting point. Russia had not marked the line when the country was sold to the United States. The surveying parties had telegraphic signals from Seattle and Vancouver flashed to them and so checked up the local time, and thus, by comparison, fixed the parallel to a certainty. To run a line directly north toward the geographical pole and not to be deceived by the magnetic pole was the problem. Customarily, exploring parties seek the easiest way, but here the line had to be absolutely straight. Even Mount St. Elias was climbed—16,500 feet—and it was done in two weeks, whereas the Duke of the Abruzzi took six months for his expedition. The work almost throughout was done amid blizzards, on the ice and over glaciers. When the two parties reached the summit of St. Elias a five-day storm overtook them. At the close of one season every one of 200 pack horses was either dead or unfit for use.

The line was divided into sections and each party worked independently. The stations were about fifteen miles apart, and every three miles or so monuments were placed, larger at principal points and smaller at obscure places. The larger were of aluminum bronze five feet high, set in heavy bases of concrete. These monuments had often to be carried by the men themselves where the path was too much for the pack animals. The concrete base weighed 1500 pounds, and the sand, water, and cement for them had to be man-packed up the steep mountain pathways to the sites. Sections divided between the two parties were counterchecked each by the other from the field notes.

Fuel was scarce in the Arctic regions, but generally willows enough were found to help out the artificial fuel. One man was lost by falling down a glacier. Another became a physical and mental wreck from the hardships. But at last both parties stood on the Arctic shore and the Stars and Stripes and the British standard were unfurled side by side. Altogether it was one of the greatest works in surveying that has ever been done, a peculiar hardship of it being that the line must go exactly, no matter whether a lofty mountain, like St. Elias, or a ghastly ravine stood in the way. Many of the mountains, however, were avoided by triangulation and a system of cross observation, which established the points of the line topographically.

After the surveyor and the triangulator had finished their work of establishing the line the topographer had to map out the region. To do this the topographical party had to reach the high points in order to examine the neighboring land accurately, plot its contours and record with considerable nicety the physical peculiarities and the kind of trees growing there, so that should a monument disappear the site could be relocated and thus avoid the exhaustive work of the survey. So really the whole ground was gone over twice.

Youth and War

[From the New York Evening Post]

A Belgian dispatch recently called attention to the youth of the German soldiers as if this were a surprising thing. But the German, like the French, standing army is, of course, composed of boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life and a new third is recruited. None of these are, of course, married; hence there are few widows being made by the Germans fighting around Liege, if this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when the French and German reservists join the first line that married and older men are in action. This is, by the way, quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which so many of the men were married. As for the French and German non-commissioned officers, they are, of course, in large part professional soldiers and family men, like their officers. But their soldiers are too often mere boys just out of school, without the faintest appreciation perhaps, of what the war is all about. In a sense these armies are democratic, because the sons of rich and poor alike serve; the educated for a year only, and perhaps in crack regiments; but there is no class in France or Germany that will not pay a terrible price in young men for the inhumanity that is going on today.

Revamping the Schools

When the public schools of the United States shall have been reorganized according to the plans of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the vocational subjects taught in the schools of any one city will vary greatly from those in the schools of every other city. The National Society will undertake to perform the duties of a vocational clearing house. This fact became clear in an interview with the society's secretary, Charles A. Prosser, who recently closed a teachers' course which he has been conducting at the Harvard Summer School.

"The establishment of vocational educational of any kind is not simple," said Mr. Prosser. "Conditions vary with the different industries and with the different sections and communities. Industrial education must be vastly different in New York City from what it has to be in Richmond, Va. It is different from Richmond or New York in San Francisco or Fall River. Each community has its problem which must be separately analyzed and separately dealt with."

"We are aiming to establish a bureau of experts who by reason of their experiences will be able to deal intimately with any locality carrying on industrial education."

The National Society plans to make a survey of Boston's vocational needs next winter. In this it will be aided by Alvin E. Dodd, who has just been made assistant to Mr. Prosser. Mr. Dodd has for five years been director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Already the National Society is carrying on a survey of the city of Richmond as a preliminary to the national convention, which is to be held there in December.

The special committee in charge includes Dr. Leonard Ayers of the Russell Sage Foundation, C. R. Richards of Cooper Union, Charles H. Verrill, who is chairman of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington; Charles H. Winslow, special agent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, and Mr. Prosser.

The report will consist of an analysis of the situation in the industries in order to find out what should be done. The industries are to be reduced to occupations and the occupations to operations. The investigation will seek to find out how far the boy or individual can get on the job, how far the industry can be trusted to give the worker what it does not now give; how skill fits in and so on and including "What is the next step?" Last year the National Society made a survey of the dress and waist industry in New York City. The survey terminated in a recommendation for a factory school, and this, says Mr. Prosser, is sure to be established in the autumn.

An Added War Horror

[From the Indianapolis News]

Another horror of war has been disclosed. It is said that as a result of the disability of Paris, Chicago is to originate the styles of women's clothes.

Poor Team Work

[From the New York Times]

When Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg undertook to persuade the American public that the sole cause of the war in Europe was "the life and death struggle between the German and the Muscovite races of Russia," he probably never imagined that the Russian government was going to make public the telegrams exchanged before the declaration of war by the czar and the kaiser. The latter apparently has never realized that for years past German civilization and Slavic civilization have been preparing for a war of extermination.

In a despatch sent to the czar on July 31 Emperor William said, "The friendship which I inherited from my grandfather on his deathbed for thee and thy kingdom has always been holy to me." Who let such heresy to the famous Teuton versus Slav theory go out over the telegraph wires? Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg is evidently about as lax as an editor as he has shown himself hindsighted as a diplomatist.

Using up the Material too Fast

Lord Kitchener predicts that the war will last eighteen months. If he wants his predictions to come true he will have to persuade the correspondents to stop their reckless slaughter of the various armies.

Work Under Bad Conditions

Lumber workers suffer from worse conditions than any class of laborers in America. J. G. Brown, president of the International Union of Timber Workers, testified recently before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, at Seattle, Wash. "Wages are low, hours are long and the work hard," he said. "The men are victimized by employment agencies to the last degree. Ordinary laborers are paid about \$26 a month and board. If they are married and board themselves they are allowed \$10 a month for board. But when a single man is ill or otherwise incapacitated for work he is charged \$20 a month for board. When penniless men are sent out on jobs their baggage is held for their transportation and fee. When they finally earn enough to recover their baggage they can change their clothing."

The high class labor employed in the shingle and lumber mills is better treated, Mr. Brown said. There, \$3.50 is paid for ten hours' work.

Scores of industrial workers of the World crowded the room and, until silenced by a sharp rebuke from Commissioner Lennan, reflected by applause, laughter or mutterings, their views of the testimony of two witnesses. A. J. Blenthen, publisher of the Seattle Times, and James P. Thompson, an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World in the Lawrence strike. Blenthen, who has fought the Industrial Workers of the World movement through his newspaper, told the Commission that the way to cure social unrest is to give men jobs. He said: "I do not think the agitators should be permitted to speak in public streets. The strike, the lock-out and the boycott ought to be written into the criminal law. The day has arrived when employers and employees should arbitrate and conciliate."

Thompson told the commission that they had been interrogating a "bunch of hypocrites," and persons who were afraid of losing their jobs if they told the truth. He suggested as a means of getting at the facts interrogation of "revolutionists" like himself.

"Until the wages system is abolished, the world will not be at rest," he said. "The working classes should organize as a class and enforce its demands. The way to do away with child labor is to refuse to work with children. The working day should be divided and the work divided."

We Must Have Ships

[From the Lumber World]

Of what good is it if we sell 100,000 riding ploughs to the Argentine and find when we come to look up the ships to send them to Buenos Aires that all of the German ships which were once grain carriers and merchandise distributors are either tied up at home or in a friendly port for fear of capture, or gliding up and down the seven seas, painted black with cannon on their decks?

It is not just a little matter of shipping several hundred million feet of lumber abroad that concerns the great industry we have the honor to represent, but the fact that unless we own the ships either nationally or individually the plow had as well rust at the turning row and the sickle grow dull in the winter wind as to attempt to market our products.

Sugar at Eighteen Cents

Food prices are soaring in Scotland, according to letters recently received. The letters, dated August 6 and 7, are from Dundee, a city of about 185,000 population, on the east coast of Scotland. The city is a submarine naval base, and off the coast, at the time the letters were written, two mother war ships and a fleet of submarines were lying.

Sugar, which is thought high here at seven and one-half cents, was eighteen cents there early in the month, but was selling at forty cents, ham at thirty-six and steak at fifty-five cents a pound. Sugar at ordinary times retails at about five cents in Dundee.

Worse than the advance in prices is the fact that many of the larger shops have closed as they have run out of provisions. Some places are not attempting to force cash payments and credit is widely given to people in good standing.

The letters say that the Forth and Tay bridges (the latter perhaps the largest in the world) are heavily guarded, and all the schools and many of the theatres and public buildings have been commandeered as sleeping quarters for troops, while many soldiers have been accommodated in private families. Civilians are forbidden the use of the water front, and in the coast villages no lights are allowed at night. In many of these settlements additional fortifications have been thrown up, and when wagons or other vehicles appear on the streets they are seized by the military authorities.

Barry, which lies farther north and is the great military training ground of Scotland, corresponding to Aldershot in England, and Rosyth, the naval base for Scotland, are heavily guarded for miles up and down the coast. The most careful outlook is kept for any attempt at interference from the ships of the enemy that might be in the North Sea.

Why

Man at Desk—Why do you claim a trombone player is less of a bore than a pianist?

Man in Chair—He is, because he doesn't find a trombone in every home he visits.—New York Globe.

Cut the Poetry

Suburban Resident—It's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window. City Man—It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand hearing the grass mown.—Tit-Bits.

Australia's Travelling Teacher

Australia has a teacher who teaches a school several thousand miles in diameter. He conducts his classes in a district of Queensland where a ranch of 25,000 acres is considered small. In order to gather enough pupils to fill a one-room schoolhouse it would be necessary to draw on the entire country within a radius of 500 miles.

So, instead of supporting a number of struggling educational institutions in semi-populated localities, the Australian Government engages a travelling schoolmaster, who is an expert motorist and a hardy tourist.

For his use they have purchased an automobile, and in his car the travelling teacher goes from farm to farm, making stops of two or three days at each, distributing books and mapping out a course of instruction by which the youngsters can easily teach themselves.

Besides the lone tourist the car carries sixty gallons of naphtha, ten gallons of oil, thirty gallons of water, and 150 pounds of school books. During his first term the schoolmaster covered more than 4000 miles and did not see a railroad track for four months.—London Evening Standard.

Norah's Bad Break

Norah was a new girl in the employ of the Smiths, and hardly had twenty-four hours passed before she had the misfortune to drop a piece of roast beef on the floor. Roast beef that has been used as a mop is gritty eating, so Norah thought it the better part of wisdom to consign it to the garbage can.

"I think, Mary," remarked the mistress, rambling into the kitchen later in the day, "that we will have some of that beef cut cold for supper."

"Sure, an' it's meself that's very sorry, ma'am," answered Norah, contritely, "but the cat got it when Oi wasn't lookin'."

"The cat got it!" exclaimed the mistress, with a surprised expression. What cat?"

"Jay, whiz, ma'am!" cried Norah concernedly. "Ain't there no cat?"

Certain of One Thing

Kind-hearted Dentist—Well, my little man, does the tooth hurt you?
Boy—I dunno whether it's the tooth or just me; but I know if you'll separate us the pain'll go away.

The Other Point of View

"So you are taking summer boarders this year?"
"Yep; we didn't have to, but my wife loves to hear 'em talk that city dialect."
—Judge.

Poor Papa

Little Bobby—Papa, did you ever see a cyclone carrying houses up in the air, and cows and horses and wagons upside down?
Papa—No, my son.
Little Bobby—Did you ever see a serpent?
Papa—No, my son.
Little Bobby—I should think it 'ud be tiresome to live to your age and never see anything.—Tit-Bits.

Little Mary's Bullseye

The teacher was examining the class in physiology.
"Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"
"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."—Buffalo Express.

One Way to Do It

"Mr. Interlocutor, can you tell me how one may make ice water without ice?"
"No, Mr. Bones, I cannot. Will you tell us how?"
"Peel an onion, and that will make your eyes water."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Last Year's Car

Mrs. Gramercy—"I suppose you feel the business depression?"
Mrs. Park—"It's just terrible, my dear! We're still using our last year's car."—Judge.

Understood Children

Applicant—No, ma'am, I couldn't work where there's children.
Madam—But we advertised for a girl who understood children.
Applicant—Oh, I understand them, that's why I wouldn't work where they are.

Not Good Looking

Diner (critically)—This isn't a very good-looking piece of meat.
Waiter—Well, you ordered a plain steak.

Delusions Over

Wife—You've stopped posing as a saint now that we're married.
Hub—Yes; I discovered that you are not an angel.

Those Dear Girls

"Jack tried hard to kiss me last night."
"That's queer."
"Why, what's queer about it?"
"That he had to try hard."

Scientific

Tramp—In giving me a meal, lidy, you will not only be doin' me a good turn, you will be assistin' Nature.
Lady—How do you make that out?
Tramp—Nature abhors a vacuum, lidy.—Sporting Times.

Professional Cards.

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Leave orders at Lundgren's Bake Shop, Andover, or telephone Law. 8558.

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To families by score
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According to delivery.

Spring Cleaning done by the
LAWRENCE WINDOW CLEANING COMPANY

We wish to notify all people in
Andover and vicinity that we are
doing all kinds of cleaning for the
Spring with best satisfaction and
lowest possible prices.

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PARK STREET STABLES

Hay and Straw
For Sale

T. F. MORRISSEY & SONS, Props.

POPE PIUS X.

Pontiff Dies After Short
Period of Acute Illness



OPEN TO SHIPPING

Ancon First to Make Commercial
Passage Through Panama Canal

The Panama canal is open to the
commerce of the world. Henceforth
ships may pass through the great
waterway, a new ocean highway for
trade thus being established.

The steamship Ancon, owned by
the United States war department,
with many notable people on board,
made the official passage which sig-
nalized the opening. She navigated
the waterway in nine hours.

The Ancon will discharge her cargo
at Balboa, this being the first com-
mercial voyage made through the canal.

Rosa Pitonof's Latest Feat
Miss Rosa Pitonof added to her
long-distance swimming laurels when
she accomplished the swim from
Charlestown bridge to the Graves
light, a distance of fifteen miles, in
8 hours and 21 minutes, the first
woman to make the swim.

Honeymoon Interrupted
While on the way to a railroad sta-
tion with his bride of an hour, about
to depart on his honeymoon, Joseph
S. Laviole was arrested at Worcester,
Mass., on a charge of horse stealing.

Robbers Get \$25,000 Booty
Daring robbers stole jewels valued
at \$25,000 from a strong box at
Claverbrook, the summer home at
Stockbridge, Mass., of Mrs. Oscar
Isagist of Boston.

Salem Fund Is \$662,722
Subscriptions continue to flow in to
the Salem, Mass., fire relief fund,
although the fund is officially closed.
Contributions up to date total \$622,-
722.35.

Another Plague Case
The twentieth case of bubonic
plague was reported at New Orleans.
The victim was a negress, aged 24.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Joseph Jefferson, 23, of Cambridge,
Mass., died as a result of injuries
received when he dived into shallow
water from a raft. His neck was
broken.

Burns received when she upset a
kerosene lamp caused the death at
Boston of Mrs. Hattie Knapp, who
lived alone.

Henry C. Luther, 82, former Rhode
Island senator and past commander of
Slocum post, G. A. R., died at his
home at Johnston, R. I.

Joseph Reynolds, 7 years old, of
Medford, Mass., died from lockjaw.
The boy's foot had been pierced by a
piece of wood, and later tetanus set
in.

John Matthews of Revere, Mass.,
cut his throat with a razor and died
an hour later.

Prince Alexander of Teck, brother
of Queen Mary of England, and the
future governor-general of Canada, is
going on foreign service.

Guy Oaks, 28, was killed when an
automobile got beyond control and
turned over three times after skidding
into a ditch at Guilford, Me.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of
the navy announced the "safe arrival
of a son and heir."

Lillian Bartlett, 7, was instantly
killed when she ran into an automo-
bile at Duxbury, Mass.

IN BOSTON MARKETS

Quotations here given are strictly
wholesale, and retailers must expect
to pay more for small lots:

Butter—Northern creamery extras,
\$1.01@1.02; western creamery extras,
30% @ 1.01; western firsts, 28% @ 29c.
Cheese—York state fancy, 15% @
16c; fair to good, 14% @ 15c.

Eggs—Choice hen's and nearby,
\$3.04@3.05; eastern extras, \$1.03@1.04;
western extras, 28% @ 29c; western
prime firsts, 24% @ 25c; western firsts,
23% @ 24c.

Apples—Early varieties, \$1.25@1.26;
bbi; bu bxs, 40% @ 65c; fancy, 75c @ 81c.
Potatoes—New, \$1.75 @ 2 bbl; \$1.50
@ 1.65 2-bu bag; sweet potatoes, new,
\$3.25 @ 3.75 bbl.

Dressed poultry—Northern fowl,
30c; native broilers, 22% @ 23c; western
broilers, 18% @ 19c; turkeys, western,
frozen, 25% @ 27c; native squab, \$3.50
@ 3.50; native pigeons, \$1.75 @ 1.75;
ass; native green ducks, 16% @ 17c.

POPE PIUS X. PASSES AWAY AT VATICAN

Unable to Recover From Re-
lapse Which He Suffered

MUCH DEPRESSED BY
THE EUROPEAN WAR

Grief Over Great Clash of Arms Hast-
ens End of Pontiff Who Suffered
From Acute Bronchitis—Collapse
Came Suddenly After Doctor Had
Found Nothing to Indicate Grave
Crisis—Had Granted Audiences as
Late as Aug. 10 Last

Pope Pius the Tenth died at the
Vatican.

The supreme head of the Catholic
church passed away surrounded by
members of the college of cardinals,
his devoted sisters and his devoted
personal attendants. The relapse
which he suffered yesterday was too
much for the strength of the vener-
able pontiff. Although he rallied
somewhat to the ministrations of his
physicians, he quickly sank again.
The end was very peaceful.

Grief over the war in Europe caused
the pope much depression from the
first outbreak, and several days ago
symptoms appeared of the old bron-
chial affection from which the pon-
tiff had suffered in times past.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchisavi an-
nounced that the pope was suffering
from a simple cold and that possibly
complete rest for a week would re-
store him to his usual health. The
bronchial condition, however, spread
and on Wednesday it was announced
that the pope's condition was serious.

Marchisavi was able to leave the
Vatican for a time owing to the
amelioration of symptoms. He said
that nothing early in the morning had
indicated the grave crisis, which had
come on rapidly. Shortly after he
left, Dr. Amici examined the pa-
tient.

He explained that the sudden col-
lapse was due to the pontiff's age and
the gouty affection, which always com-
bine to give bronchial catarrh of an
acute nature a most serious charac-
ter.

At times during the day the pope
had much difficulty in breathing. He
suffered much from headache and in-
ability to rid himself of the accumula-
tions in the lungs.

Stimulants were injected and oxy-
gen administered. Several times the
pontiff revived and seemed much bet-
ter. He would then speak to those
about him and insist that his desires
be executed. In one of these inter-
vals he asked for Mr. Rosa, who
was recently appointed secretary of
the consistorial congregation.

As soon as he was notified he
rushed to the Vatican and was im-
mediately admitted to the apartment
where the pope was lying. Rosa re-
mained alone with the pope, and the
incident was considered significant,
as, owing to his present position,
Rosa will be secretary of the con-
clave which elects the new pope. It
is thought that the pope confided to
him his last wishes.

Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal
secretary, telegraphed to all the
cardinals, notifying them of the grave
condition from which the pope was
suffering. Later the ringing of
church bells announced to the faith-
ful the exposition of the holy sacra-
ment and calling them to prayer for
the restoration of the pontiff to
health. This gave rise to rumors of
the pope's death, which the Vatican
denied, owing to the many inquiries
from all quarters.

His health had been the pontiff's lot
for many years, and intermittently
the attacks have been so serious that
the world was prepared several times
to hear of his passing.

As late as Aug. 10 last, upon the
occasion of the eleventh anniversary
of his coronation, Pope Pius granted
numerous audiences. Two days later
it became known that he had can-
celled virtually all engagements. His
attendants reported that he was un-
able to work and that he sat listless
and silent for hours, evidently brood-
ing over the great clash of arms in
Europe.

His physician, Dr. Marchisavi,
ordered the pope to bed on Aug. 16,
when it was announced that the war
and the intense heat in Rome had
combined to depress him. In bed he
continued to dream of the conflict by
night and to discuss it by day.

"I shall not cease to implore God
to put a stop to this inhuman butch-
ery," he declared. His physicians
had to deal with this mental condi-
tion as well as physical suffering.

Arrangements were made by which
Cardinal Merry Del Val would ren-
der the pope a daily report of the war
situation. The pope desired to see
some way in which he might exert
his influence to check the bloodshed,
and he was the more affected because
any action seemed useless.

At the commencement of the Eu-
ropean crisis he had addressed an ex-
hortation to all the Catholics of the
world, asking them to lift their souls
toward Christ, who alone was able to
aid, and he called upon the clergy
to offer public prayer.

LAWRENCE

Mrs. John A. Green of Chelsea is
spending a few days at her former home
on Water street.

Officers Michael Murphy and Mat-
thew McDonald have returned to duty
after a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Haight and family
and Mr. and Mrs. Rokes of Lawrence
are at Captain Maddock's cottage at
Plum Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Sullivan of
this city visited Sunday at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Owen M. Adams, Hale's
court, South Groveland.

Miss Mary Singleton and Miss Mary
Teed of this city were recent guests at
the home of Miss Annie Collins, Hasel-
tine street, Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Norton of
this city are visiting their daughter, Mrs.
T. Allan Hill, East Main street, George-
town.

Miss Catherine Harrison will close her
rooms in the Gleason building to enjoy
a vacation of two weeks in the Berk-
shire hills.

Miss Tessie Roche, buyer in the glove
department of the Boston Store, is
spending her annual vacation at York
Beach, Me.

Carl Hartig, buyer in the domestic
department of the Reid & Hughes com-
pany, is on a business trip to New York
City where he will purchase linens for
the Christmas trade.

The appointment of a successor to the
late Mayor Michael A. Scanlon is caus-
ing much comment throughout the city.
The fact that the charter provides or
seems to provide for the appointment of
election of a successor by the remaining
members of the city council for the year
and four months still remaining of the
late mayor's term is causing consider-
able adverse criticism.

A total of \$6271.80 was raised in Law-
rence for the relief of the Salem fire suf-
ferers. This was announced by Henry
L. Sherman, treasurer of the local fund,
last Saturday. Mr. Sherman said that
he had \$86.01 to send to Salem in ad-
ditional subscriptions. This amount is
included in the total given above. The
Salem officials have given notice of the
closing of subscription lists.

Honorable Michael A. Scanlon died
shortly after three o'clock Sunday morn-
ing at the General Hospital where he had
undergone an operation nearly four
weeks before. The news of his death,
which was announced to an unprepared
populace by the tolling of the fire bells
at dawn, was a great shock to the com-
munity because his condition had so im-
proved during the past week that his
complete recovery was expected. Funeral
services were held on Tuesday morning
at St. Mary's church, representatives
from all the organizations of the city at-
tending.

METHUEN

George H. Cluff of Tremont street is
enjoying a two weeks' stay in Hallowell,
Me.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carter of George-
town have been visiting in town for a
few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Quill of New-
ton have been with friends in town for
a few days.

Driver Albert M. Bean of the local
fire department leaves Saturday for a
two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hunting of
Pleasant street are enjoying an automo-
bile trip through Maine.

Selectman William L. Steadman is en-
joying a few days' vacation at the sum-
mer resorts on the Cape.

Friends from Leominster are being
entertained at the home of Mrs. J. Has-
kell Gordon on Broadway.

Mrs. Fred Gardner has been spending
a few days with her mother, Mrs. Alice
V. Jewell, in Plaistow, N. H.

Miss Violetta Silverthorne of Lowell
street has returned home after spending
the past few days with relatives in Phila-
delphia, Pa.

Mrs. George Cunliffe has returned to
her home in Philadelphia, Pa., after
spending a few weeks with her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ephlin on
Central street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodbury of
Fitchburg are spending a few days at
the home of the latter's mother, Mrs.
Sargent, on Tremont street. Mr. Wood-
bury is the principal of the high school
in Fitchburg.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parks and
daughter Gladys, of Montreal, Can.,
have been visiting at the residence of
Selectman Morris at the west part of
the town. Mr. Parks is connected with
the Montreal light and power company,
having held a responsible position with
the concern for more than twenty-five
years.

Mrs. Guy W. Currier of Methuen and
Boston is chairman of the committee
which is arranging a suffragists' booth
for the coming Rockingham Fair, under
the auspices of the suffragists of Law-
rence and Haverhill and suburbs. A
number of local ladies are working with
Mrs. Currier for the success of the affair.

NORTH ANDOVER

Hugh Stewart of Pleasant street has
gone on a trip to New York City.

Thomas Gillespie of Saunders street
is at Hampton Beach for a two weeks'
stay.

Thomas A. Morrissey has arrived

home after a few days' stay in New York
City.

Edward McDonald and Frank Han-
non are at Salisbury Beach for a week's
sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie of Union
street, Waverley Park, have returned
from a week's trip to Yonkers.

Captain William J. Stewart has re-
turned from Fairfield, Me., where he
went on a business trip for the Davis &
Furber Machine Co.

Alfred Sanford, driver of Hose 2, has
gone on his annual vacation, which he
will spend in Maine. Thomas F. Brod-
erick is substituting.

Mrs. James Roache, who sustained a
severe shock a few weeks ago, is reported
as being comfortable, and hopes for her
recovery are entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thompson
and family and Miss Sadie Young of
Pleasant street have returned after a
fortnight's stay at Salisbury Beach.

George S. Miller, head of the history
department in the Medford High School,
Mrs. Miller and children, are visiting
at the home of the former's parents on
Massachusetts avenue.

The registrars of voters are to meet
as follows: Sept. 11, in the selectmen's
office, from 7.30 to 9 p.m.; Oct. 16, in
Stevens hall, from 7.30 to 9 p.m.; Oct.
24, in the selectmen's office, from 12 m.
to 10 p.m.

Peter J. Sheridan, who has been se-
lected by the board of fire engineers to
succeed the late Thomas S. Hughes as
driver of the hook and ladder truck at
the central fire station, has entered upon
his new duties.

Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Watts and Miss
Cora A. Watts, of Pleasant street, Miss
Florence Jackson of Haverhill and C.
Maxine Fisher of Springfield have gone
to Biddeford Pool, Me., to remain until
Labor Day.

A cablegram has been received from
Miss Mary M. Quealey, a teacher in the
John Breen school, Lawrence, and Miss
Mary E. Geaney, who were on a six
weeks' trip abroad, that they sailed Fri-
day for home. They had been in Eng-
land and Ireland, and intended to go to
France, but the war caused a change in
their plans.

BOSTON THEATRES

WILBUR

The Majestic Players who have been
holding forth at the Majestic theatre
during the summer season will next
week be transferred over to the Wilbur
theatre just across the street from the
Majestic. There will be no change in
the policy of the management, the high
standard of the attractions or in the
popular scale of prices which have thus
far ruled. As this will be the last week
of a most successful season, it was
deemed fitting to have a grand reunion
of Boston stock favorites in that great
New England play, "Quincy Adams
Sawyer."

For this engagement the original
scenic production used in the first pre-
sentation of the play at the Boston
theatre will be secured, as will also the
original properties. In the third act
there will be shown the most realistic
farmyard scene ever offered on a Boston
stage, with five cows, sheep, pigs and
hens. Amid these surroundings the
famous huskies' bee will take place.
And the familiar old chaise will not be
missing. It will be the same one used
in the original production. Until next
Monday seats for the engagement will
be on sale at the Majestic theatre, after
which the sale will be transferred to the
Wilbur.

PLYMOUTH

"Under Cover" is now in its last week
at the Plymouth theatre, Boston. The
enthusiasm which has greeted the re-
turn of this delightful play is the best
evidence that Rei Cooper Meguire's
thrilling play has not outworn its wel-
come. Thirty weeks is a long engage-
ment for a play in any city, but it would
appear from the patronage which
"Under Cover" is attracting at the
Plymouth, that this play still retains its
remarkable drawing powers. This will
positively be the final week during
which the play may be seen in Boston,
for prior contracts make an extension of
the engagement impossible. On Mon-
day, August 31, the fourth regular ses-
son of this theatre will be inaugurated
with a limited engagement and first ap-
pearance in Boston of Holman Day's
delightful comedy of New England life
entitled "Along Came Ruth." The
piece scored one of the big hits of the
past theatrical year in New York City,
where it ran for a long time at the Gaiety
theatre. The production is made by
Henry W. Savage and this in itself
assures the playgoer of the very best.
The cast will be the same that presented
the piece in New York. Reports from
theatregoers who have seen the comedy
have aroused the interest of Bostonians
in the play and its career at the Ply-
mouth theatre promises to be one of the
notable theatrical events of recent years.
The seat sale opens Monday, while mail
orders are accepted now.

COLONIAL

To begin its new season the Colonial
theatre will have as its attraction one of
the most notable of the recent successes
—no other in fact than Henry W. Savage's
production of the celebrated Hun-
garian operetta, "Sari," the musical
triumph which remained more than
half a year in every continental capital
of Europe. The opening will take place
next Monday night, August 24th.
At the Colonial theatre "Sari" will
be sung and enacted by the identical
company which has so recently con-
cluded its engagement at the New Am-
sterdam theatre, New York. The or-
chestra pit will be occupied by an or-
ganization of almost grand opera pro-

portions. The music of "Sari," by
Emmerich Kalman is being played to-
day all over the civilized world. No
more popular score ever came from
Vienna. The story of the operetta is
unusual. It combines dramatic strength
with humor and its presentation by the
superior cast is a delight.

Henry W. Savage's standing as the
preeminent American producer of op-
eretta is not only maintained, but em-
phasized by "Sari." In the matter of
scenic accessory and costuming, the
piece is as novel as it is beautiful. It
expresses absolutely the most modern
ideas in figure and stage dressing.

Queenly Modesty

Elizabeth of England had just in-
vented the collar bearing her name.
"A mere trifle," she expostulated.
"Needs to nothing, in fact."

Which confirms the historic assertion
that her temper was also ruffled.—Phil-
adelphia Ledger.

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose
digestive organs work naturally and
regularly. The best corrective and
preventive yet discovered for irregu-
lar or faulty action of stomach, liver or
bowels, is known the world over to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

New Advertisements

TO RENT—A fine Tenement in new house on
Pleasant Street. Inquire of F. J. HANNON, Florence Street.

FOUND—A yellow dog with a white spot, Irish
Terrier. Owner may have the same by paying
property and paying charges. THOS. FOLEY,
ANDOVER, MASS.

BOARD WANTED—Board from September 15
for winter in private family in Andover for man
and wife and three daughters, ages six to thir-
teen. Three or four chambers required. Must be
in good neighborhood, not on main street,
and have good plain table. Address: C. C. BARTON, JR.,
35 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

FOR SALE—New House, 8 rooms and bath. A-
bout one acre garden, 100 fruit trees. Straw-
berries and small fruit trees, near electric cars.
Apply to W. F. CHISHOLM, WALNUT COR-
NER, NO. READING.

FOR RENT—Vacant first of August, tenement
of 6 rooms, everything up-to-date, including
electric lights, steam heat, central cellar,
large attic. All modern improvements. Apply
to MAPLE AVE., A. C. RICHARDSON.

HOUSE WANTED

Wanted to rent in Andover for
two years, unfurnished house
not on street with electric,
for family of five; must have
five or six bedrooms and mod-
ern conveniences. Rent not
over \$600.

Rogers & Angus, Andover

Did you know that this is the time to

have your FURS

Repaired and Stored

Our repair work is done by experts. Let us advise you on the care of your furs.

Black's Fur Shop

467 Essex St., Lawrence

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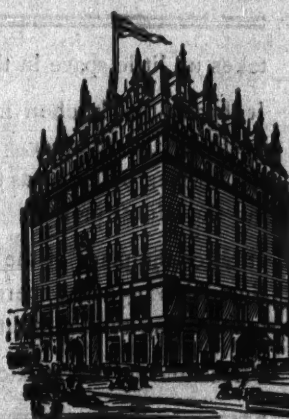
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ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 AT THE PRESS BUILDING BY THE ANDOVER PRESS

JOHN N. COLE

Entered at Andover Postoffice as Second Class Matter

A Strong Man Who is Needed

It is almost inconceivable to think that the people of New Hampshire will fail to return to the United States Senate their senior Senator, Hon. J. H. Gallinger. If the voters of that State could make a pilgrimage to Washington with a mission which required the attention of some member of the United States Senate, and through that mission learn of the ability, energy and skill which Senator Gallinger gives to everything which requires his attention, they would come back home and cast not a dissenting vote against his continuance in office.

His latest achievement in fighting almost single-handed the attempts of certain shipping interests to open the coastwise trade of the United States to foreign shipping, has been probably one of his most notable triumphs. A week ago it looked to be next to an impossibility to stop legislation that would have marked the practical destruction of American shipping, and those who called upon Senator Gallinger for his aid in making this fight, marveled at the courage with which he took up the contest in the face of what appeared to be a complete rout. The result has been a tribute to his courage and tenacity, and has shown what can be accomplished when the fighter in intelligent, courageous and equipped.

Probably no man in the United States possesses these qualities in connection with the American Merchant Marine, to such an extent as does Senator Gallinger, and no victory in his long career better proves the necessity for continuing him in public life than does his latest one.

The shipping interests of New England, employing thousands of men, at the highest wages paid in the world's shipping industries, occupying great industrial plants for the construction of ships under conditions along the best American standards, and giving service to the coast cities of the nation of the highest order, have been preserved against a very serious attack, almost entirely because Senator Gallinger has known the need and has had the courage to fight to the finish. New Hampshire owes it to her present commanding position, to continue him in his high office; she owes it in a larger measure to the entire nation to see that his services are still available to the great public needs which require the sort of intelligent, sane and effective public service which he so conspicuously renders.

Volunteer Road Repairs

Out in Missouri they have just had a volunteer road repairing day in which it is estimated the citizens of the State contributed to road improvements more than one million dollars worth of actual labor. Why isn't this a splendid example for the citizens of the town of Andover to follow in the present emergency of the road repairs in the town?

There is fine encouragement in the work that Superintendent Cole is carrying on, and the public has at last genuine reason to believe that the public money is to be expended wisely and efficiently, but large as the sum available is for this year's work, it is far from being adequate to the tremendous demand caused by a long period of decay in the highways of the town. If every citizen, by his own interest and labor were willing to contribute one day's work of himself, whatever teams he might possess, and whatever employees he might have occupied in pursuits that fitted them to be helpful workers on the highways, there would be such aid given to highway improvement in the town as could not be marked by a good army of dollars.

Why isn't this an excellent idea to push at this very moment? The Townsman knows of a number of men who would gladly take up this work. Let us hear from many more, and lay the plans so that some day in the early part of September could be set aside for a volunteer highway workers' day, where every man would clean up in front of his own house, fill up the holes in the street and by combined efforts bring great improvement to many miles of Andover streets.

Grange Meeting

Next Tuesday evening at the Grange hall the August meeting of the Grange will take place. The Lecturer's hour will be devoted to a variety of interesting things, the program being as follows: Paper, "An Ideal Type of Country Living," Mrs. John Morrill; solo, Miss Carolyn Burt; paper, "Farm Machinery," Percival Dove; reading, Miss Gladys Hill; sketch, Mrs. Hubert Mayo and William Trauschke. A social hour will follow and a large attendance is desired.

Dates for Registration

The Board of Registrars have made the following dates for registration for primaries and State elections: At the Town House, Friday, September 18, Friday, October 2, and Wednesday, October 14, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.; Saturday, October 24, from 12 m. to 10 p.m.

At the Old Schoolhouse, Ballardvale, Wednesday, October 7, and Friday, October 16, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

The Growing Tax Burden

Andover is not alone in her increased tax rate for 1914; far from it. She is, however, in a class of very undesirable cities and towns from the one standpoint of increasing extravagance in municipal government. Considerable discussion is being given at the present time to this tendency, and economic writers are expressing a great deal of concern regarding the tendency of practically every live community within the Commonwealth.

From the tax commissioner's office comment is made, calling attention to the demands of legislation from certain sources which an increased valuation failed to meet. Practically all of the theoretical students of this subject seem to think that the most serious phase of the increased tax legislation is associated with the failure on the part of the assessors to find sufficient revenue. It doesn't seem to ever occur to these people that it might be a good plan to lessen expenses, as one way in which taxes would be made considerably lower, and rather an unfortunate view of the entire problem, as one looks at it through the eyes of these "experts" is that they do not suggest any form of retrenchment in municipal government to meet the situation.

The public might also get busy and get a little more knowledge as to what has come as a result of the constant slandering which great public service corporations have had to stand, resulting in a lessened income from those revenue producers alone, of several millions of dollars in the taxes received this year as compared with some of the prosperous years of railroads and public service interests.

Few people realize the enormous increase in the cost of government in Massachusetts as compared with every other State in the Union, again affecting very seriously the tax rates which are made up of assessments to cover the cost of government in the State, County, City and Town, all combined. We have been passing laws so rapidly that we can hardly keep track of them, compelling various things to be done and assuming that the burden of the doing is entirely upon that indefinite form of government to which the work of administration has been entrusted in the State, County or Town. Some day the public will arouse itself to a fuller realization that the humblest citizen who works in the streets is a sharer in the burden of taxation which comes from the multitude of laws requiring expensive administration, lessening the service of public and private workers, and increasing the comforts which come to either a particular class or the whole people.

Big and Little Gamblers

Not all the gamblers in the world work in the stock markets or at the faro table, and each succeeding year uncovers a new variety, brought to light usually by some peculiar situation. Just at present the most active gamblers to be noted are those who are playing with the necessities of life and who vary in degree from the fellow who clears a million all way down to the housewife who buys a barrel of sugar when she doesn't need over five pounds. What's the use of this sort of activity on the part of all classes to cover themselves against what is undoubtedly in most cases, a fictitious situation?

Stop buying sugar except in the ordinary needs and we would soon stop having a fictitious price for sugar, and the same is true of practically every one of the necessities purchased in this country in sufficient quantities to supply not only the needs of the country but a large foreign demand. A very clever business man has started a most excellent slogan in connection with the present terrible war abroad, which is "Stop talking war and talk business," and this is only one other way of saying "Stop looking at everything from an abnormal standpoint and become normal."

W. R. C. Outing

Members of Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett Relief Corps spent Wednesday, August 19, with Mrs. Carl Elender at Camp Columbia, Foster's Pond. The walk from the car to the pond was much enjoyed by all in spite of the warm weather, and the delightful breeze and rest upon the piazza fully made up for Old Sol's warming rays.

The noon hour found all seated at the table to enjoy the bountiful repast of good things prepared by the hostess.

There was excellent boating and fishing, but most of the party not being efficient in the art of fishing, did not dare to ask the loan of the host's fishing tackle.

The return home was made in good time and all reported a delightful trip and wished the invitation might be repeated at some future time.

SADIE M. HOBBS,
 Sec. Corps 127

Eighteen Holes

"What an ideal golf course," said the fly as he alighted on a slice of Swiss cheese.

Our European Exiles—One of Them Safe Home, Others Coming

Miss Miriam Carpenter, mentioned in last week's Townsman as not having been heard from since the first announcement in Switzerland of the outbreak of war, was heard from in a most unexpected manner on Sunday afternoon last—by her arrival in Boston on the Canopic, accompanied by Mrs. George R. Carpenter and Miss Margaret Carpenter of New York. (The cablegram they sent from Naples had not been received).

Late on Saturday, August 1, they received at Champey, the mountain resort where they were staying, a message from Cook's agency, warning them that the trains were to be closed to public service at once. Their hotel was also to be closed that day, as the proprietor, a captain of Swiss reserves, was already engaged in recruiting his soldiers, and all the other men of the place were drafted for service. They hurriedly packed and went that evening to the railroad station at Martigny, three hours distant, their baggage following them during the night. The next morning they took the train to Milan, where were hundreds of other refugees, seeking a passage somewhere in homeward direction. Our party, after consulting with the American consul (a new appointee, just arrived) and getting at the banks partial payments on their letters of credit, decided to venture to reach the White Star steamer Canopic, which had sailed from Genoa on the previous Saturday, but was to touch at Naples, although it was by no means certain that she would be allowed to go on. On Tuesday afternoon, August 4, they found the Canopic already at Naples and secured passage—if she went. There was a delay at Gibraltar, where there was much signaling and apparent communication with the London office, after which she proceeded, convoyed at first by British warships, and with special warning not to touch at the Azores, where German cruisers were in waiting for them. The whole passage was one of great anxiety, every precaution being taken by blanketing the sides of the ship and by concealing the lights to avoid identification. Frequent inquiries were heard through the wireless about the Canopic—to which no reply was made. Though making sundry detours from the usual course, they rushed along at forced speed, reaching Boston two days ahead of the time announced in the papers, of course to the great delight of the passengers—over a thousand in all.

A singular incident occurred at Milan, which may interest some Andover residents. In the confused and anxious crowd at the station was a lady, evidently an American, who with an older lady had come from some distance in an automobile to get passage or information. In a moment's accidental interview it turned out that the younger lady was formerly Miss Anna Wells, now Mrs. Bigelow, a sister of Prof. D. Collins Wells, instructor in Phillips Academy and living with him at Mr. Ropes' house on Bartlett street, a student for a time at Abbot. They thought of trying also for the Canopic, but in the confusion of the time they were not seen again and were not passengers on the Canopic—perhaps failing to get their baggage or to secure at last the passage.

A cablegram has been received by Miss Brown of Memorial Hall Library, saying that her sister, Miss Ethel Brown, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last. Miss Emily Richards of Morton street is sojourning with friends near London until the steamer on which she is booked sails in September. Mr. Stackpole and family, with Principal Stearns' son, are expected to sail on Saturday of this week on the Franconia from Liverpool. So, one after another all our war-distressed refugees will, it is hoped, get safely home. We are sure they will be firm advocates of peace forever afterwards.

Household Arts School

The following article is of interest to Andover readers, especially those who belong to the Andover Natural History Society. Their visit to the Agricultural School a while ago gave them an insight into the work carried on by the County at Hathorne.

By an act of the Legislature of 1914, the establishment of a Household Arts School, in connection with the existing Agricultural School, has been authorized. The Trustees have taken advantage of this legislation and voted to establish such a school at once. This idea has long received favorable attention from the Board, and meets with general approval throughout the county.

Headquarters for this department will be established in the so-called Mansion House, or Executive Building, which was formerly used as owner's residence. It is a large, fine building, occupying a commanding site on top of a hill. Preparations will at once be made to install a proper kitchen and sewing-room equipment. The first two years' work will center about the subjects of cooking and sewing. The academic subjects, however, will receive full attention. English, mathematics and science will be included in the curriculum. Due attention will be given to physiology, hygiene, sanitation, first aid to the injured, household management and household decoration. By vote it has been decided to limit the enrollment for the first year to thirty, and the first class will be received September 16th. Tuition is free to young women between the ages of 14 and 25 years, from Essex county.

Births

In Andover, Friday, August 14, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. David L. Coombs, Main street.

In Andover, Tuesday, August 18, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buttrick, Wolcott avenue.

In Andover, Monday, August 17, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar of Brechin Terrace.

Obituaries

ELLA R. GETCHELL

Another of Andover's well-known residents passed away on Wednesday morning when the death of Ella R. Getchell occurred at her home on Punched avenue. She sustained a fall two weeks ago and the strain resulted in heart failure from which she could not recover, but her death came as a shock to her many acquaintances.

Miss Getchell was born in Boston in 1861, but has lived in Andover most of her life. She was a member of the Daughters of Veterans and has been prominent in Andover Colony, U. O. P. F. One sister, Mrs. Angie M. Cross, two nieces, Miss Blanche Cross and Miss Edith Cross, and Cutter Foster are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from her late home, Rev. Frank R. Shipman officiating. Interment will be in the South cemetery.

EDWARD THOMSON

On last Sunday afternoon Edward Thomson, formerly of this town, died at his home in North Andover, at the age of thirty-four years. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, but had been in this country about eight years. He came to Andover, where he was married and his two children were born. For about three years he has lived in North Andover, being employed at the Stevens Mills. While in this town Mr. Thomson was a member of the Free church choir in the old church on Railroad street.

To mourn his death he leaves a wife, Jessie A.; two children, Edward and William; mother, Mrs. Jean Thomson; two sisters, Mrs. Adelbert Gibson and Miss Margaret Thomson, both in Scotland; two brothers, George in Scotland and William of North Andover. He was a member of Clan Johnston, Order of Scottish Clans, Cochichewick lodge, A. F. and A. M., of North Andover.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon with services at the home at 2 o'clock. Rev. Frederick A. Wilson of the Free church officiated. Interment took place in Ridgewood cemetery.

Wedding

LEWIS-KENDALL

Alice Gertrude Kendall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. E. Kendall, and James McKen Lewis, son of Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis, of West Wrentham, were married Saturday afternoon, August 15, in Christ church, Boston. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan of Newton, assisted by the Rev. Frank R. Shipman of Andover. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will make their home in Simsbury, Conn.

Unclaimed Letters

Carter, R. O. Daniel, Ruth
 Fisher, Edward X. Foster, Mrs. H. B.
 Gale, M. S. Gaudes, Mr. and Mrs. Paul
 Norton, Mary W. Rogers, W. S., Esq.
 Shaw, Mrs. G. Smith, Walter
 JOHN H. McDONALD, P. M.

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WHITE DRESS GOODS---

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Ladies Crepe Night Robes \$1.00
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\$2.00 TO LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
From ANDOVER
Monday, Aug. 24
Tickets good on Regular Trains
A FOUR HOUR SAIL
Constantly changing vistas of the mountains,
with settings of islands, villages and shifting
natural beauties.
Every minute furnishes a new delight.
AND THE AIR
That's what will do you good; and guarantee a
hearty appetite for lunch which can be secured
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Outing at Prospect Hill Farm

The Garfield Social Club of Lawrence were the guests on Wednesday of Miss Bertha Higgins at Prospect Hill Farm. About forty members were in attendance, the company arriving on the nine o'clock car. At noon a dinner was served, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. Hattie Duschane and Mrs. Ruth McAllister. Readings and papers on current topics occupied part of the afternoon, and with an entertainment in the barn the day passed most agreeably. The fine view from the farm was also enjoyed, this being one of the highest points of land in Essex County. After a supper at six o'clock the members returned to Lawrence, voting it a day well spent.

Election Officials Appointed

The selectmen have appointed the following election officers for the ensuing year:
Precinct I--W. A. Allen, Warden; Wm. B. Cheever, Deputy Warden; Daniel A. Collins, Clerk; Mark M. Keane, Deputy Clerk; Charles A. Hill, William J. Doherty, Inspectors; Timothy J. Mahoney, J. Frank Morse, Deputy Inspectors.
Precinct II--Clement E. Matthews, Warden; Willis B. Hodgkins, Deputy Warden; Joseph P. Lynch, Clerk; Michael J. Flaherty, Deputy Clerk; William Miller, Jr., and Martin McKee, Inspectors; Henry W. Platt and Joseph Cummings, Deputy Inspectors.

Local Politics. No. 3

Now that the time limit for the filing of nomination papers has expired, the real campaigning will begin in earnest and there is promise of lively times in Andover during the next few weeks. The three leading parties have candidates in the field for every state, county, senatorial and representative office, but only the Progressive party filed an entire set of nomination papers in Andover.

The fight which will be of most interest locally will be that for the office of Representative to the General Court. In this there are three candidates, Samuel H. Bailey, Republican; Edward W. Boutwell, Progressive; and William J. Cronin, Democratic. Mr. Bailey has served one term, but owing to a serious illness he was unable to take part in a great many sessions. His friends feel that he should have another term.

Mr. Boutwell has already been before the public as the Progressive candidate. This is his third entrance into the field, but from present indications, when his party seems to be tottering from its pedestal, it is a question whether he will secure as many votes as he has on the two previous occasions. His votes, should he receive more than last year, will necessarily come from the Republican or Democratic ranks. In his first attempt at the polls he fell behind Mr. Bird, the candidate for governor, by 80 votes, while last year he fared even worse, receiving 139 less than the same candidate for governor. Should the same percentage hold this year, Mr. Boutwell will not receive over 225 votes, which is far from enough to win.

In Mr. Cronin, the Democratic candidate, Andover receives a new aspirant for public office. This is his first attempt at office-seeking and just how strong a vote-getter he is remains to be seen. He is a graduate of Pynchard School and by hard, faithful work has fitted himself for the bar, having just been admitted to practice. He is not nearly as well known locally as was Joseph L. Burns, who has been the candidate of the Democratic party before and it will be necessary to do a considerable amount of campaigning for him to become known personally to all the voters. Mr. Cronin is a very fluent speaker and will probably make an aggressive campaign during the remaining weeks before election.

The following is a complete list of the nomination papers which were filed in Andover:

Progressive--Joseph H. Walker, governor; James P. Magenis, lieutenant-governor; Russell A. Wood, secretary of state; Frederick P. Glazier, auditor; John Hildreth, attorney general; Daniel J. Murphy, treasurer; William N. Osgood, congressman; Edward W. Boutwell, representative; town committee, delegates to state convention.
Republican--Joseph Monette, auditor; Francis Hurtubis, Jr., councillor 5th district; James M. Halliwell, attorney general; Moody Kimball, county commissioner; S. H. Bailey, representative; Republican town committee; John Jacob Rogers, congressman.
Democratic--Edgar M. Early, county commissioner; Dennis H. Finn, senator; Democratic town committee; William J. Cronin, representative.

Arbroath Wins Cricket Game

The second game of cricket between the Arbroathians resident in Andover and the "Braw lads o' Gala Water" whose homes are now in Lawrence, was played on the local crease last Saturday afternoon, and the men from the north country again won, this time by 29 runs. The Arbroath men were not strictly all natives, as Jack Porter and Davie Scott hail from Brechin and G. Macconnachie is from Dundee, but all were from Forfarshire.

The Saxons were out in force and the way their advance guard started in, it looked like a defeat for the north. Richardson and McGhee were in great form with the ball (at the outset) and wickets fell rapidly, Rae, Gordon, and Petrie being out without a run to their credit. Dave Bruce, who formerly was captain of the Andover club and was one of the best cricketers this district has ever seen, and C. Fettes, changed the battle front and gave the attackers a warm time of it before they were retired, Fettes having 13 runs and Bruce 8. A quiet time followed until C. Renney and Bob Jackson, who by the way was color bearer for his team, being the representative of the Stars and Stripes, got together and before the enemy reached the fortification had added 20 to the total. Renney was high man with an even score, but the feature of the inning was the batting of Jack Porter, who although over seventy years of age, battled with the vigor he formerly did when he was the terror of all bowlers in this vicinity twenty years ago. The total score was 54 runs.

Gala made a brave attempt but Rae and Bruce were too much for the batsmen, who were slaughtered by the rapid fire of the former and the craftiness of the latter. Not any player reached double figures, although McGhee managed to annex 8 runs. Rae had 7 wickets for 10 runs and Bruce 5 for 15, one being cleverly stumped by "Danny" Low.

The teams met after the game in a social way and refreshments were served.

The score:	
AR BROATH	
Rae b Richardson	0
Gordon b Richardson	0
Petrie b McGhee	0
Low c and b Sanderson	3
Fettes b Sanderson	13
Bruce c Richardson b McGhee	8
Scott b McGhee	0
Macconnachie run out	0
A. Anderson b McGhee	1
Renny c Richardson b Sanderson	20
Porter c Sanderson b Richardson	3
E. Anderson b Richardson	0
Jackson not out	0
Extras	4
Total	54
GALASHIELS	
McGhee b Rae	8
Sanderson b Rae	0
Richardson b Bruce	0
Hume b Rae	2
Meazies b Rae	5
Lees c Rae b Bruce	0
Pringle b Bruce	4
MacLachlan c Porter b Bruce	0
Thin b Rae	0
Blyth b Rae	1
Tait b Rae	5
Wilson stpd Low b Bruce	0
MacDonald not out	0
Total	25

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\$ 9.00 9x12 Wool fibre rug	\$5.99
\$ 8.00 8x10 Wool fibre rug	\$4.99
15c Sash curtains, pair	10c
40c Ingrain stair carpet, yard	25c
50c Rag carpet, yard	35c
\$7.50 Telephone stands	\$5.50
\$5.50 Telephone stands	\$3.75
\$4.00 and \$4.50 Magazine stands	\$2.99
75c Fireplace screens	35c
75c Dutch curtains, pair	59c
75c Silk damask and tapestry squares	49c
\$27.50 Body Brussels rugs, 9x12	\$19.99
\$15.00 9x12 tapestry Brussels rugs	\$11.99
Aerolux porch shades	
\$1.60 4 ft. size now \$1.15	\$3.35 8 ft. size now \$2.25
\$4.25 10 ft. size now	\$3.00
\$1.25 and 98c all green and natural bamboo porch shades	89c
All Palmer hammocks, to close	75c
\$1.98 Window awnings	\$1.25

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See this Great Picture and Win \$10,000

WED. and THUR. AUG. 26-27
The great 3-part picture--WAR IN THE CLOUDS--Mat. Wed. & Sat.

OPEN every DAY in the WEEK

Crescent Club Dance

Last Friday evening a dancing party was held in A. O. U. W. hall which proved a success in every way. All the latest dances were enjoyed by those present, music being furnished by the Adelphi orchestra.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. George Spark, Douglas Hutcheson, Leo Driscoll, Charles Bowman, Robert Black, John Sullivan, Ralph Berry, Jos. Daley, David Keubner, J. Everett Collins, Thomas Guerera, Edward Conkey, Charles Lowe, James Caldwell, Edward Downs, Peter Dougherty, John Nicoll, George Wrigley, Harry Trow, Frank Cronin, Joseph Cronin, Peter Stewart, John Lynch, William Craik, Joseph Fielding, Edward Durgen.

Misses Jennie Leslie, Annie Haddon, Margaret Black, Rose Stickney, Nellie Downs, Eva Hulme, Emma Keefe, Abbie McIntyre, Marion Piper, Evelyn Hewes, Rachel Winters, Bessie Cheyne, Cora Abbott, Frances Horn, Elizabeth Sweeney, Emma Cashan, Agnes Daley, Jennie Ross, Sarah Hilton, Alice Keefe, Irene Worthing, Mary Lowe, Mabel Rogers, Agnes Taylor, Stella Daley, Mary York and Margaret Stephenson.

Birthday Celebration

Mrs. Sarah Mason celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Gibson, on Tuesday of this week. Surrounded by relatives and friends, a very pleasant afternoon and evening were passed. About twenty-four guests were present, everyone remembering the hostess with flowers or gifts. Light refreshments were served and many good wishes extended to Mrs. Mason for the long continuance of her birthdays.

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Congregational. Organized 1711

Rev. E. Victor Bigelow, Minister

10.30. Worship with sermon by Rev. George H. Driver of Essex, N. H.
12.00. Meeting of adult Bible Class only. Visitors welcome.
6.30. C. E. meeting.

WEST CHURCH

Congregational. Organized 1826

Rev. Newman Matthews, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by Rev. George A. Andrews, D.D., of Mass.
Other services omitted for the week.

FREE CHURCH

Elm Street
Congregational. Organized 1846

Rev. Frederick A. Wilson, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by the pastor.
7.45 Wednesday. Prayer meeting.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY CHAPEL

"On the Hill"

Markham W. Stackpole

School Minister

No services during vacation.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Organized 1832

Rev. W. E. Lombard, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by Rev. G. H. Credford of Ward Hill.
No Sunday School during August.
7.00. C. E. Meeting.
7.45 Wednesday. Prayer meeting.

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CROSS COAL COMPANY

1 MAIN STREET

McDOUGALL'S MUSINGS

"Words, Words, Words"

When Hamlet was mad or making people believe that he was mad, he was walking here and there with one shoe off and one shoe on, pretending to be reading a book. Polonius, the old courtier, asked him what he was reading and he replied, "Words, words, words." Today anyone reading our daily newspapers, if asked what they were reading might with truth use Hamlet's answer, "Words, words, words." The amount of official and non-official news about the European war printed in heavy black type in reality is just advertisement to sell the paper, and as Jamie Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, said to Professor Wilson, advertisements and prospectuses are just as full of leas as an egg is full of meat. So we must take the war news with a grain of salt.

It is not one or two battles that will finish this war. So many men are engaged in it that a few thousand men put "hors de combat" now and again is just part of the trade of war.

There is one thing about this campaign that is different from the fighting forty-four years ago, and that is that the French people are not under an emperor with a tottering dynasty, but are fighting to regain Alsace and Lorraine for their republic which they think was lost by the warring Louis Napoleon and his incapable officers, and the French having Russia, Belgium and England with them are fighting with more spirit and go. No man can tell the outcome of this war. When Lord Roberts and Kitchener, the County Kerry Irish boy, are beaten, but not till then will I give up my sword to the Emperor of Germany. Lord Roberts, also an Irishman, is the head of the British army, eighty-one years of age, yet he says that he is willing to go anywhere and do anything his country orders him to do. Kitchener is now Earl Kitchener; he is fifty-six years of age and has been a soldier all his life. He is one of the men who have risen from being a poor little County Kerry boy to be Lord Kitchener. Kitchener won the Boer war by his patience and

judicious strategy. He also won the Sudan or Tel-el-Kheir battle, where the Highland piper after being knocked down by a shell, crawled to a big boulder and leaning his back on it played the "Cock o' the North" while his regiment marched up to the mouth of the enemy's cannon as jauntily as they do on church parade in Edinburgh when they march to St. Giles' kirk, where auld Jenny Geddes threw the stool she was sitting on at the clergyman who was using an English prayerbook in a Scotch kirk, and this act of Jenny Geddes made Scotland a Presbyterian country, as it set the heather on fire.

Well, what has all this to do with the present European war? Not much; but I can't help feeling like John Redmond when he told them in the House of Commons last week that they could take every soldier out of Ireland for foreign service, and that his "friend" Sir Edward Carson with his Orangemen in Ulster, and the Home Rulers in the south of Ireland, would keep any foreign troop from landing on the Irish sod. Yes, Mr. Redmond, the whole House of Commons might well cheer you; yet you only showed that blood was thicker than water.

I close this fighting letter by saying that the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley. But when a country in one week can get five hundred thousand volunteers (not conscripts) for her army, and when King George tells the people that Balmoral Castle can be used as a sanatorium for the wounded, and when his eldest boy, a lad of nineteen years, joins his regiment, and rises to drill at 6 a.m. and for breakfast has oatmeal porridge—these little things all tend to show that the British people are in earnest. I may mention that the king has a boy of sixteen a midshipman on board one of those ships now in fighting trim. I cannot finish this musing without mentioning that I have two nephews sailors, one a surgeon and one a midshipman, and I know that like their great-grandfathers at Trafalgar, they will do their duty.

IAN McDOUGALL

HISTORICAL ANDOVER. NO. 159

An Old Soldier

Possibly I may, with others of the same blood, take a more eager interest in war prowess, because of that old fighting ancestor, Captain Henry Bodwell, Welshman and sharpshooter, who lived so long on the banks of the Merrimack near its junction with the Spicket, now in Lawrence bounds, but originally Haverhill till 1725, then Methuen till 1847. About 1647, for a guess, somewhere in the many parishes of North Wales, the parents of our pioneer Bodwell were married; and near 1651, reckoning by his age at death, Henry de Bodville, called plain Bodwell here, began his career. The research of the historian of their family cannot be reported in full, as it is to be published in the course of time, and such material has a commercial value like the present German War records.

Traditions of the family all agree as to his Welsh home, his grandfather, Henry de Bodville, son of a deputy for a Welsh vice-admiral of North Wales, whose estate was settled as late as 1636, nearly a generation before Henry was born. When the research is complete the parish where our man was baptised will be unearthed and details secured of his parents.

He comes to us as a runaway school-boy from the vicinity of Anglesea, and from a glimpse at the map, a very good place to skip away from. Some one had a tale that the Rev. James Noyes, on the advent of the boy in Newbury, was told by relatives abroad that the new world was the best place for him, and so he came up to manhood under the care of this father of Congregationalism in the Merrimack valley at old Newbury. His pedigree as traced by experts appears to vanish in the dark days of the Druids. The name was not originally Bodville, but that was the name of the family seat, so in the days of Henry VIII by his advice many Welsh families took as a surname the name of the manor or homestead. The Bodvilles have been carried back by this means to the days of the Cumbrian British Kings A.D. 500, of which young Bodwell's grandfather was twenty-seventh in line down.

Another tradition of Henry's coming is that he was sent away to be educated—to get his share of estate by his guardians over there and on the way the captain robbed him of what gold he had and put him on shore at Newbury, binding him out to a farmer there. We are all searching for some earlier record than his entrance to the County troop, under Capt. Lothrop who led the "Flower of Essex" troops in the campaign against Philip in August, 1675. Henry was, by age at death, born in 1651; about 25, unmarried so far as we know, and free to enlist. He was one of nine that were impressed for service at Newbury that month, August 5th, 1675, now over 239 years ago. From that date we can follow him easily.

Stephen Greenleaf, later the captain of the ill-fated Canada Expedition (from whom I have a Noyes ancestor), Thomas Smith, of whose death I have probate notes that set forth the succession of a sister married to Kimball of the Smith estate, John Toppan, a family I have not studied, Caleb Richardson, ancestor of our line represented here by the school teachers and their brother George, Daniel Rolfe, whose mother, if I am right, became one of the wives of our much-married Nicholas Holt (I have him packed away safely in my Rolfe bundle), John Hobbs, another well-known head of a family, Daniel Button of Haverhill, later he was

killed but left children, John Wheeler, another old Newbury family, were eight of the number. The ninth on Coffin, the historian of Newbury's list, was Henry Bodwell. Those interested in his career will find the service and the full account of the ambush where the company were wiped out, in Bodges' "King Philip's War," in our library, pages 127 to 141. Capt. Richard Beers of Watertown marched to Brookfield after making his will on August the 6th. He was father of ten children and was then sixty-three and a veteran of the Pequot war and was the selectman of Watertown at the time of the march. King Philip was a valiant leader and these settlers has just begun with him. His home was at Mount Hope, now Bristol, R. I. He had sold too much of his paternal estate. He was son of Massachusetts, our early friend, and saw that the English were getting to be masters, and he began too late, the war of extermination. We were as regardless of their rights as kings today are of little states. We made them do our ways of living, and in religion. They were "heathen" and we were the people sent to inherit their lovely lands and God was behind us. Only a few like Eliot and his friends, felt they were red brothers. Page 25 of Bodges gives the causes of the war very clearly. They were first driven from Mt. Hope, the headquarters of Philip, in July. That month the Quabogs near Brookfield started in with the Narragansetts and the Wampanoags of the Plymouth colony to lend a hand, though many of the West Massachusetts Indians had made treaties to keep the peace. The first troops sent there to garrison the Connecticut Valley, fell into an ambush, were forced to fall back to Brookfield, where a company was sent to let them free. We had not even then waked up to the idea of a general Indian War, so well had these crafty warriors concealed their plans. Philip got safely away to the vicinity of Brookfield where he could direct affairs, and he planned the clearing out of the whole Connecticut Valley settlements. So we, in the East, sent men to help defend the West towns. Many companies met at Brookfield and joined under old Major Willard to move to the various garrisons needed for defense; some were scouting parties for Indian warfare needed all kinds of service. We had to guard food supplies. Hadley and Springfield and Deerfield were attacked after the western tribes joined Philip. Beers, the companion of Lothrop, was ambushed and killed with thirty men on September 4th. September 18th, Lothrop was started ahead to convey teams loaded with grain to the garrisons going from Deerfield and sent to Hadley. At "Bloody Brook" the Indians caught this second company and killed Lothrop and about all the company, near eighty men including the teamsters; eight or ten escaped, sixty to seventy killed. Mosely the scout rushed from Deerfield to help, but too late, and they went for him and he had to retreat on account of the big swarms who were in these swamps and woods. Major Treat coming up sent the Indians again to hide. We were all discouraged over this great catastrophe. Capt. Lothrop's homestead was on the site of the Essex Agricultural School, and leaving no heirs it passed to his sister, the wife of old Ezekiel Cheever of Boston, and remained in their family till near 1747 when we get the Nichols family there and so on down to Essex County again in 1913.

Lothrop was a very great soldier in French service, in Canada expeditions, and high in office. He was also sixty-five, near Beers' age, and an old Pequot

War man. There is no getting over it—Philip was a great "war lord," and anybody but the tough Puritan soldiers would have given it up. It was a death grapple and both sides knew it. Here was fought out the first great war of our race in America. I do not recall that in any war since we have been beaten. Page 134 and on gives the tale of the march on September 18th with Essex and Boston men, and while Mosely scouted, we went along feeling secure, as no body of Indians were known to be on the route chosen to take the grain to Hadley. But the thickets were full of eyes and ears eager for a scrimmage. Five miles ahead on the way, at a brook called before that day Muddy Brook, which there crossed the road, many soldiers placed their guns in the carts and began to eat grapes. Here the Indians crept up and fell upon the company and got in thorough work before Mosely, who heard the guns, could come up. Connecticut, who used friendly Indians as guides, never got into this ambush warfare. The prejudice of Massachusetts was against the friendly Indians and she suffered more than all the others. Forty-two of the comrades of Bodwell were slain. There were seventeen more from the Boston lists and the teamsters. John Toppan, wounded in the shoulder, laid himself down in the bed of a dry brook and pulled over grass and weeds, and the Indians stepping over him constantly did not get him. Greenleaf, Richardson, Wheeler, all got away. Bodwell had his left arm broken, but, says the narrative, "being of great strength and courage, seized his gun in his right hand and swinging it about his head, charged furiously through the Indians and got away," a method of procedure usually successful in Indian warfare. No baseball tactics were they up to. The five who were safe were credited to Major Appleton in December of that year. Rolfe was at Marlboro in garrison. In 1835, a monument was placed there at the village of Muddy Brook in Deerfield town. Henry Bodwell for his service was one of the grantees of Narragansett No. 1 at Buxton, Maine, in 1733. Samuel Chase also had a part of his claim, perhaps bought a share. I can find no more of his service nor any mention of Henry as yet till his marriage with Bethia Emery, May 4, 1681. He was then thirty. I think he had already taken up grants in what was then Haverhill at the mouth of the Spicket.

The first homestead, by tradition and deeds and probate at his death in June, 1745, at the age of ninety-four, was on the site of the house still held by Bodwell blood in Lawrence; a fine old elm is on the place called the Gallisahn Elm, on East Haverhill street. I think the oldest farm stood on the side of Tower Hill and was given to Henry's son, Daniel, and near Bodwell's Ferry, now at the Lawrence dam. These sites will have to be settled some time by a patient study of the deeds. But the claim for the East Haverhill place is the strongest, and next to it, that old place we all recall when the trolley first went through to Lowell, but now pulled down and a modern house on its site. Henry lived so much nearer North Parish church than that of Haverhill that he attended church there and many of his children enter Andover records; later Methuen has the roll, after that church was set off in 1728. In 1692 he was a taxpayer here. The Ferry was in operation, controlled in the line of Daniel (2) in 1735. Tradition gives the loneliness of Henry's house and the constant crossing of Indians at the fords along the Merrimac, of which there were thirteen between Lawrence and Lowell. "They raided our frontier pastures for cattle," says Miss Bailey, page 122, "Sketches," and as this was practically Canada line for raids in Henry's early married life, he was on the lookout for them, as he had it in his Welsh heart to avenge the shades of his dead comrades. One by one, this old sharpshooter picked off the number fifty-one. Miss Bailey does not have that tale and I do not know where I got it.

Old John Emery, the pioneer and friend of the Quakers, his son John (2) who chose Mary Webster for a mother to Bethia Emery (3), had good backing in her pedigree. Mary was a daughter of John Webster and Mary Shatswell, sister of Theophilus, and of gentle blood. So the Bodwells have a good all-round set of grandmothers. Henry was all ready with his home which took possibly till thirty to get ready. Bethia was born in Newbury in 1658 and was herself twenty-three. I could not get her death. In 1713 he held the farm on the hillside on Dracont bounds and petitioned for a highway to be laid out to Haverhill. This was most likely the old River road along the Merrimac we take on the

trolley and called Haverhill street now. It was to cross the Spicket and we have the bridge on East Haverhill street nearly down to where the Bodwell estate stands. He was probably buried in the old Berkeley street yard where the gravestone of his son Henry (2) is the oldest yet found. Some time I hope the Bodwells will be able to get a boulder there for the memorial of this first soldier of our tribe in the first war for colonial security fought all by ourselves in 1675.

My own sympathies are on Philip's side rather than with Grandair Bodwell and his vengeance; but Welshmen are not like other Britons. They were of the original savage of the tight little island, running for life themselves for generations of Teuton tyranny, after Rome gave it up, and the fight is still in them today. Later I will explain who are of the blood of this warrior Bodwell among us. C. H. A.

ABBOTT VILLAGE

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Carnathan of Brechin Terrace are spending the week at Salisbury Beach.

David Gillespie of Pearson street, employed by the Peoples Ice Company, has been confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Alex Haddon of Beverly visited at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Haddon, on Main street, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar of Brechin Terrace are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter last Monday.

Mrs. John Mathewson and daughter Helen, who are residing with Robert Auchterlone of Argilla road, are spending the week at Narragansett Beach.

Miss Isabel Gordon and Miss Agnes Ogilvie, guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Ramsey of Brechin Terrace, visited relatives in Lowell Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nicoll and daughter Margaret sailed last week on the Numidian for Scotland. They will take up their abode in their former home in Arbroath.

Miss Isabel Spatar of Melrose is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Isabel McLaughlin, of Red Spring road.

Alex Ryley of Essex street has accepted a position at his trade in Boston.

Mrs. George Bailey of Merrimac spent the week on Red Spring road with her mother, Mrs. John Poland.

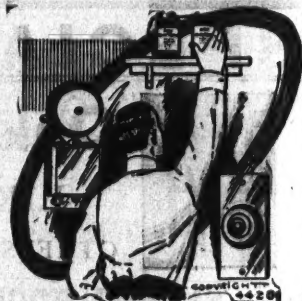
Generous Little Son

Mother—Bobbie, we're making up a box of broken toys to send to the poor children. Go and bring me any you have.

Bobby (returning with an armful)—I didn't have any broken ones, mamma, so I smashed these.—Exchange.

Willing to Do Anything

A little girl, now a famous artist, long long ago was caught using her crayons on Sunday. As the forbidden joys were taken from her she sobbed out: "Mamma, do let me have them. I'll draw a church an—a graveyard if you will!"—Exchange.



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ESSEX STREET ANDOVER

For Creditors

"When I lived in my young days in the Latin Quarter," said Robert Henri, the New York painter, "I had some friends from Philadelphia who used to frequent a tiny restaurant off the 'Bou Mich.' The rule at this restaurant was 'pay before you eat'."

"The only dish served there was a thin, but very palatable broth—price two sous."

"Well, a young Philadelphian took offense one day at the suspicion and even indignity implied in the 'pay before you eat' rule, and he resolved to break it. Accordingly, when the waiter placed his great, deep bowl of soup before him he felt to forthwith."

"Pay before you eat, monsieur."

"Not I," the Philadelphian retorted, taking a firm grip on his bowl with both hands."

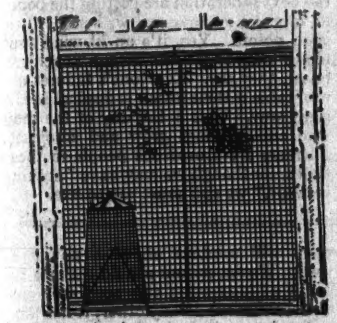
"But something flashed before him, and—præsto—his bowl was empty, and the triumphant waiter stood flourishing a vast syringe."

"Oh, very well," grumbled the Philadelphian, and he laid on the table reluctantly and the waiter squirted his soup back from the syringe into the bowl again."—N. Y. Telegraph.

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IF THE FLIES ARE IN

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Probate Court
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Henry A. Low, late of Andover in said County deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Hannah M. Abbott, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executor there named without giving a surety on her official bond;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lawrence, in said County of Essex on the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1914, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any have, why the same should not be granted.

And petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper published in Andover, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Rollin E. Harmon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

HORACE H. ATHERTON, JR., Register

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Probate Court
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of James M. Putnam late of Andover, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Clara A. Putnam of Andover in the County of Essex without giving a surety on her bond;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem in said County of Essex, on the seventh day of September A. D. 1914, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper published in Andover, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Rollin E. Harmon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

HORACE H. ATHERTON, JR., Register

BRUSSELS NOT YET IN HANDS OF GERMANS

But City Cannot Hold Out Against Attack In Force

STRONG BARRICADES ABOUT THE CAPITAL

French Have Relieved Belgians of Bearing Brunt of German Attack, Which Is Said to Be Personally Directed by the Kaiser—Invaders Are Driven Back After Getting Within a Mile of French-Belgian Frontier—Nothing Definite About Situation at Liege—Namur Still Held by Allies—Formidable French Advance Into German Territory

The great battle for the possession of Belgium has begun. This is the only inference that can be drawn in London from the meagre dispatches which hint at bitter fighting from north to south in the little country that has for so many days held back the German invasion.

Brussels has not yet fallen and the Germans may not find it so easy to conquer as they have anticipated. The capital cannot hold out against an attack in force, but it will not surrender to a sudden rush of the invading cavalry.

Trenches have been dug about the city and earthworks reinforced with paving stones have been thrown up in the principal streets. Barbed wire has been strung across the roads leading into the suburbs and mines have been planted wherever the Germans are expected in force.

Brussels has recovered from the panic which seemed imminent when the government officials removed to Antwerp. Business is, of course, suspended, but hysteria has given way to a tense suspense.

French Fighting in Belgium

The residents could hear the dull boom of cannonading, but reassurance came as the faint roar of great guns did not grow louder. From the fragmentary dispatches received in London, it is evident that the Belgians are no longer bearing the brunt of the German attack and that the French have met in force the long dreaded threat of the Teutonic invasion of France.

The severest conflict was centered about Tirlemont and Jodoigne, where the middle column of the army of the Meuse is being driven straight toward Brussels. It is impossible to get trustworthy information about the battling of Wednesday, but everything points to a decided check in the onward march of the Germans.

The Belgians and French were fighting together Wednesday between Gembloux and Jodoigne, and in that coveted section of Brabant the invaders were everywhere held to the positions that they had occupied Tuesday. It must borne in mind that no German messages have been received and that the check will probably prove only temporary.

More Fighting at Diest

Diest, where several cavalry clashes and one engagement of considerable importance have already been fought, was again the scene of hard fighting, the Germans developing an attack against the city in great strength.

Reports that the Belgians have retired to Antwerp seem to be premature. The latest advices received from Brussels announce that the main force of the army is still concentrated at Louvain. The city will be held until the Germans have their heavy artillery in position, when it will probably be abandoned in favor of Antwerp, one of the most strongly fortified cities in Europe.

Emperor William, from his headquarters at Mains, is said to be personally directing the movements of the German army. A story printed in the Cologne Gazette confirms the French advices. The German paper states that the progress of the army of the Meuse is slow, but that it is not seriously checked.

Extensive Battle Lines

The tremendous extent of the battle lines is indicated in two messages from Paris. In one it is said that severe fighting between the Germans and French is being waged in northern Limburg, a surprising bit of news, as this province was supposed to be cleared of opposition to the German advance.

Tongres, St. Trond and Hasselt, the principal towns in this province, were scenes of cavalry encounters several days ago, but recently the battling has shifted westward. It is probable that the clashes of Wednesday may have occurred in the north of the province, which would indicate a wide sweep of the Germans aimed against Antwerp.

A second message from Paris told of the appearance of the Germans at Florenville, where they were said to have been beaten off by the French. The result of the encounter is unimportant, but the fact that the Germans have emerged there from the passage of the Ardennes is significant. Florenville is only a mile or so distant from the frontier between France and Belgium, opposite a great

SIR JOHN FRENCH

English Fighter Is Aiding French and Belgian Troops



Photo by American Press Association.

undefended French region that stretches from Metz to Verdun.

Wide German Advances

The width of the German advance is evidenced by the refugees who are pouring by thousands into Brussels. They come from Tirlemont, from Huy, from Liege, from Namur, from large cities and small towns in every part of eastern Belgium.

They had lived through days of horrors, but the presence of so many other sufferers has done much to steady their nerves and violent outbreaks of grief are rare in Brussels.

Absolutely nothing can be learned about the situation at Liege. The Germans maintain that the forts have been battered into uselessness; the Belgians insist that they are still holding out. Another rumor, which comes from Holland, says that the garrisons, realizing the hopelessness of further resistance, have blown up the forts and have joined their comrades along the front.

Namur, the second stronghold on the Meuse, is still held by the allies. Here, it is presumed, the British are stronger than elsewhere in Belgium, although this is conjecture. Dinant is also resisting the German advance, but these two strong cities are facing isolation through the German movements to the north and south.

The French invasion Interest has been centered on Belgium, but the French invasion into Alsace-Lorraine grows hourly of more importance. Wednesday the French advance was so rapid that it seems evident that the Germans have withdrawn thousands of their soldiers to aid the march into Belgium. It may prove a costly maneuver, for the French advance, from the meagre dispatches that have been received, seems as formidable an undertaking as the German movement against France.

With but little opposition, the exultant French moved on until their advance patrol occupied Morchingen, a town only nineteen miles southeast of Metz. It is a place of considerable strategic importance, as it is on one of the principal railroad lines from Metz to Strasbourg. Travel between the great German fortified cities must now be made by a roundabout journey.

BRITISH ON FIRING LINE

Address From King George Expresses His Confidence in Them

With the admission from the British war office that England's army is on the firing line, interest in the impending battle became intense in London. The British forces number in excess of 100,000 men. Their whereabouts is a carefully guarded secret, but that they are at the front was indicated in an address to the troops sent to General Sir John French. In it the king said:

"You, my soldiers, have left home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked. France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe. I have implicit confidence in you. Duty is your watchword. I know it will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. I pray God to bless you and bring you back victorious."

VON EMMICK IS DEAD

Leader of German Forces at Liege Had Received a Rebuke

A Brussels dispatch says the death of Lieutenant General Otto Von Emmick, commander of the German army at Liege, has been confirmed.

First reports of the death of Von Emmick were in the form of rumors, with no details whatever. Later a report was received from Belgian sources to the effect that the Kaiser's

commander had committed suicide because of a rebuke from the German war office for the manner in which he had directed the attack on Liege, with its disastrous results to the German forces.

Now comes the confirmation of the death of Von Emmick, but with no further information.

CONCESSIONS BY RUSSIA

Czar Plans to Give Jews Equal Civil and Political Rights

The Czar of Russia will sign a proclamation at an early date giving the Jews in his dominions equal civil and political rights with his other subjects.

It is announced officially that Russia will treat with especial consideration any prisoners from the German province of Alsace and Lorraine who may be captured by her forces. France, on her part, will show equal consideration toward any Polish prisoners she may take. The two countries have reached an understanding to this effect.

GERMANY LOSES CRUISERS

Two Are Captured by British and Taken into Hong Kong

Two German cruisers have been disabled and brought into Hong Kong. Confirmation of this fact was received at Shanghai.

The deckworks, the turrets and the barbettes of the two cruisers were demolished and their masts and funnels had been shot away. Their sides were stained with blood, which had run through the scuppers.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

Renewal of operations against the Liege forts by the German troops, the advance of a large body of Germans through central Belgium, evidently toward Brussels, and minor reverses to the French troops in Alsace-Lorraine, were the principal developments of the war in Belgium and along the Franco-German frontier last week.

What meagre details of the Haelen battle on Wednesday and Thursday the censor has allowed to pass indicate that the Germans were pretty badly cut up in the only pitched battle in Belgium in which all branches of army service were represented.

French official reports say the Belgians captured 2000 German prisoners at Liege and the French have taken 1500 along the frontier.

Turkey's alleged purchase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau has provoked a storm that probably will be taken note of by Constantinople. Under the rules of The Hague convention which Turkey signed such a purchase is prohibited. Should Turkey acquire these ships, a power in sympathy with the triple alliance would be just so much stronger.

Japan's entrance upon the stage of international hostilities, in issuing an ultimatum to Germany, is a most important development in the war situation.

Japan has assured the United States ambassador that China's interests will be respected and American projects in the Orient will not suffer from the impending conflict. The island empire is known to be in readiness to strike at the German naval base, Kian Chau.

Whatever may be the result of the war so far as Germany is concerned, one thing stands out clear, and that is that "Made in Germany" will virtually disappear for a long time.

All the belligerent nations of Europe, excepting Russia, have replied in friendly terms to President Wilson's offer of mediation; but the replies are merely formal and do not indicate any immediate action. The delay of the reply from Russia is due to the difficulty in reaching the czar with the note.

Holland realizes that her neutrality hangs by a thread and is taking every precaution within her strength to defend it.

Russia's new era of liberality advanced another stage when it was announced that the czar will sign a proclamation giving Jews civil and political rights equal to those of other Russian subjects.

Relief committees in London, as well as the American embassy, are convinced that the numbers of Americans stranded in Europe have been greatly underestimated. The original total of 30,000 is believed to represent only half the real number.

President Wilson addressed a statement to the American people warning them against the breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship.

No war correspondents will be allowed in the field. Great Britain has asked Belgium to expel the correspondents now in the zone of operations. It therefore is probable that the story of the first great battle will be told only through official reports.

German regulations absolutely prohibit correspondents with the army. Only official artists and historians may go with German troops, and they will not be permitted to write or make public their sketches until the conclusion of a campaign, or at the discretion of the authorities.

The Russian regulations governing war correspondents have been very drastic, Russia profiting by her experiences in the Russo-Japanese war.

To Spread Ohio Coal Strike

The strike of coal miners in the eastern district of Ohio is to spread into western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, according to a decision reached by the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America.

WARNING FROM THE PRESIDENT

Americans Urged to a Strict Observance of Neutrality

IN DEED AS WELL AS NAME

Careful Observance of Speech and Conduct Will Best Safeguard Nation Against Distress and Disaster—Danger in Passionate Discussion Between Men About War

Addressing the American people, President Wilson issued a statement in connection with the European war. The president's address follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen—I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned."

"The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets."

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle."

"It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, not against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion; if not in action."

"Such diversions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

"My venture, therefore, my fellow-countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

"The United States may be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as action; must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

"My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is of course the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation at beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly servicable for the peace of the world. Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

CAN FLY AMERICAN FLAG

Bill to Register Foreign-Built Vessels Becomes a Law

Congress passed the emergency shipping bill, authorizing the president to admit foreign-built ships to American registry, so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under protection of the American flag while belligerents of Europe are at war and scouring the oceans for prizes. President Wilson signed the bill today.

The bill, besides providing for the registry of foreign-built ships, authorizes the president in his discretion to suspend provisions of the law requiring all watch officers of American vessels in the foreign trade to be citizens of the United States, and requiring survey, inspection and measurement of vessels admitted to registry by officers of the United States.

Every House a Hospital

German preparations for war were as specific and methodical in regard to the returning wounded as they were in regard to mobilizing, moving and victualing troops. Every German home without exception is today a home hospital and every housewife in the whole empire has been busy since August 1 preparing for the arrival of wounded at her home. Field, house and city hospitals, both regular and emergency, are being called into use in the ordinary way, but German thoughtfulness long ago decided not to rely on these alone. An officer in charge of wounded has only to stop at any or all of the houses on German soil, or at any or every house in any city street that he finds on his march. A glance at the requisition papers, which have been in that house at least ten years, though they have been revised from time to time, tells him exactly how many wounded have been prepared for there—also if hospital orderlies, nurses, doctors are also wanted, and how many of each. According to the number to be accommodated, which has been based on the size of the house and its quality, every housewife has, since August 1, prepared up and so many Esmarch triangular bandages—dimensions and illustration being given in the requisition papers—so and so much lint, so many yards of narrow bandages, etc. She has also procured proper utensils if she did not already possess them, for invalid cooking and cleansing.

If a doctor or nurse or hospital orderly is billeted on her the housewife has precise instructions as to how many meals each is to have and of what they are to consist—subject, of course, to being able to obtain the required food in the open market. A housewife who has command of a house with, say, five bedrooms will have to provide for twelve to fifteen wounded soldiers, one doctor or orderly and perhaps one nurse. Every other housewife in proportion. Wealthy people and well-to-do upper middle class women, if they have not the ordered accommodation at their own homes, must procure it at a hotel or other building, not another woman's house, and pay for it. While the instructions what to do and what to prepare are necessary, there is never a doubt but that a German housewife will meet every demand cheerfully and thoroughly; if she fails at all it will be because she will mother her wounded too much.

When Washington Was Burned

[From the Syracuse Post-Standard]

On the 24th of this month comes the hundredth year since our own capital fell into the hands of the enemy. The war of 1812, an incident of the Napoleonic wars, found in 1814, a citizen named Armstrong at the head of the War Department. His judgment of military matters may be estimated from his words when he was told that some thousands of Wellington's veterans were approaching from Bermuda, would enter the Chesapeake bay and attack the capital. "The British," he said, "would never be so mad as to make an attempt on Washington, and it is therefore totally unnecessary to make any preparations for its defence."

Some preparations were made, however, in a sketchy manner. There were no forts and no guns, and parts of two regiments of infantry were at first the only defenders. Thirty-five hundred British veterans and a thousand marines landed at Benedict, on the Potomac, and advanced with great caution toward the city. If General Wilkinson's advice had been followed and a few trees cut down before the advancing army, while a flanking movement was made by Americans, the British could have been driven back to their boats. This was not done. On the contrary, the American Navy Department obligingly burned a fleet of gunboats which might have been used to obstruct the progress of the invaders. An American army of six thousand men was finally gathered, but only 900 were veterans. General Winder had selected a commanding position at Bladensburg, but was persuaded to change it.

The battle was soon over, the President and the department officials made their escape, the navy yard was set on fire, the Declaration of Independence and other treasures were carried away and the British marched into the city. They burned the Capitol and the White House, then the Treasury Building, and finally left nothing in the shape of a public building except the jail and the patent office. The next day, after the entrance into Washington, rumors were circulated that a large army of Virginians were headed toward Washington. The British evacuated the city with enormous caution and speed, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

The sacking of Washington reflects little credit on either the English or American leaders. But the Washington built on the ruins of the old is far better suited to the dignity of the republic.

Indian Women to Vote

Chippewa Indians of the Bad River tribe in Ashland, Wis., recently voted at the largest council held in years, in favor of woman suffrage.

The primary object of the council was to elect a committee of five to assist the Secretary of the Interior in preparing a roll of the unallotted Indians on the reservation, there being 500 or 600 in this class who still are entitled to their share of the tribal wealth.

"No Indian should oppose the right of our women to vote," said William Obern, one of the Indians.

"The hardest part of the home falls on them. They also clear our lands, and build our fires. They own property, too, and know how to take care of it. They are more likely to vote for the real welfare of our people than the men."—Boston Herald.

To Republican Voters.

Give Cape Ann a square deal.

We ask your support for Frederick H. Tarr, of Rockport, candidate for the Republican nomination for Councillor from this district.

During the last 29 years Cape Ann has had only one Councillor. This year we present a candidate who is a loyal and prominent Republican, born in this County in 1868, educated in her public schools, Amherst College and Harvard Law School. He is fully qualified to fill the position by experience in the Legislature, and years of successful practice of the Law.

Mr. Tarr is young enough to stand for vigor and action, and old enough to have good judgment. His record is not open to criticism, and he has the full confidence of this community.

His nomination will be a just recognition of this section, and will add strength to the Republican ticket. Think this over.

WALTER C. KING, Chairman
for the Committee.

Gloucester, Mass.
111 Main Street.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BALLARDVALE.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Rev. AUGUSTUS H. FULLER, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by pastor.
Sunday School to follow.
6.00. Y. P. S. C. E.
7.30 Thursday. Evening prayer meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rev. JAMES KING, Pastor
There will be no services Sunday, August 16.

Miss Maggie Murchison of Lynn is visiting relatives in the village.

Norman Derrah of Lynn is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. William Clemons.

Mrs. John Burke is slowly convalescing from her recent serious operation.

Benjamin Herrick of Beverly has been spending his vacation at his home in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cummings and family moved to West Somerville last Saturday.

Mrs. Lena Ashness of Bangor, Me., was the guest last Friday of Miss Minnie Shattuck.

Mrs. Elizabeth Batchelder has returned from her visit with relatives in Newburyport.

The Ballardvale Mills Co. will start up Monday after being shut down for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pearson of Somerville are spending the week in a camp on the Shawheen.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ireland and daughter of Lewiston, Me., are visiting relatives in the village.

Rev. and Mrs. James King and child returned Wednesday from a two weeks' vacation spent in Maine.

Mrs. J. W. Stark will lead the Epworth League prayer meeting on Sunday evening at 6.15 o'clock.

Miss Emma Burridge and Mr. and Mrs. George Moody are occupying their camp on the Shawheen.

John Parton of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea has been spending the week with friends in the village.

Mrs. William Davis is spending several days with her brother, William Troutman, of West Roxbury.

Mrs. Clifford and daughter and Miss Phinney of Lowell have been the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. H. S. Neal on Andover street.

Miss Clara Bannister of Providence, R. I., Mrs. Thomas Stott, Mrs. Leon E. Knox and Fred Corando spent Tuesday at Canobie Lake Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews of Salem, N. H., and Miss Dorothy Shattuck were the guests Wednesday of Mrs. Sarah Shattuck, River street.

The regular meeting of Ballardvale lodge No. 105, will be held next Monday evening, August 24. Lodge Deputy George F. Tilton of Lowell will install the newly elected officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dimmock celebrated their daughter Genevieve's sixth birthday by a party at their home on River street Tuesday afternoon from three to five o'clock. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. She was the recipient of many pretty presents.

Surprise Party

Nineteen of the friends of Miss Helena Wells tendered her a surprise party Wednesday evening at her home on Dale street. Miss Annie Kibbee, in the name of those present, with a bright speech presented Miss Wells with a very pretty ring. Refreshments were served and a social evening was enjoyed by all.

Refreshments were served on the lawn. It was at first intended to be a basket lunch, but by Mrs. Marsh's kindness and courtesy to the company it was arranged as an elaborate dinner served in more formal style on tables on the lawn, which greatly pleased the guests. After a period of social intercourse together the gathering dispersed about five o'clock for their respective homes.

Deaths

In North Andover, Sunday, August 16, Edward Thomson, formerly of this town, at the age of 34 years.

In Andover, August 17, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Adams, Lupine road.

In Andover, Wednesday, August 19, Ella R. Getchell, aged 53 years.

Dire Distress

"Excuse me, Wombat," said the well dressed one, "but personal friendship prompts me to speak."

"What is it, old chap?"

"I fear that unless you improve your personal appearance, you may lose your job."

"I hope not."

"You need a new hat."

"Um."

"You need a new suit."

"Um."

"You need new shoes. Man alive, your feet are on the ground."

"Quite true," admitted Wombat, with a sigh.

"Then take this week's salary and spruce up."

"Can't squander my money on myself, old man. My wife is worse off than I am."

"Dear me! How is that?"

"She needs a new feather in her hat!"

—Judge.

A Mannish Lady

An eccentric lady who was a source of great amusement to the then Prince of Wales in those earlier years was Lady Sophia Macnamara, who is described in "On the Track of the Great!"

She was the most independent woman I have ever met—robust and breezy, wont to wear a hat of the kind we christened the "hard boiled egg"—an uncompromising looking plain straw hat such as men wear, without any decoration whatsoever. Of an evening she used to sit next to the heir of the British throne, listening to the music, wearing her "hard boiled" egg and smoking a big cigar, and when that was finished she would light and smoke a second. One couldn't help admiring a woman who was so absolutely indifferent to conventionalism.—Exchange.

Observations Abroad

"Let's wait a minute and see the game," said the nearsighted man who was traveling in Holland.

"There's no game."

"What's that just ahead of us?"

"A windmill."

"By mistake. I thought it was a pitcher going through the motions preliminary to sending a hot one over the plate."—Washington Star.

Impedimenta

"Excuse me, sir," said the strap-hanger, "but would you mind moving your portmanteau? I really can hardly find room to stand."

"Move my portmanteau," gasped the stranger, "those, sir, are my feet!"

"Is that so?" said Jenkins. "Then perhaps you would pile them one above the other?"—Western Mail.

A Bad Record

Drunk—I plead bein' a bit drunk, yer washup.

Magistrate—Prisoner known to the police, constable?

Constable Ryan—Indade he is, sor; he's been here foive toimes for bein' robbed and twice for being assaulted wid violence.—Sydney Bulletin.

Give the devil his due, but don't pay him overtime.—San Francisco Commercial Appeal.

She (after the quarrel)—I'll promise always to keep my temper in the future, dear. I can't do more than that.

He—Oh, yes, you can! You can keep your word.—Boston Transcript.

The Paradox of Phelan

"Phelan is inclined to be a bit miserly, isn't he?"

"He is that. Sure, about the only time he loosens up is when he's tight."

—Exchange.

Juvenile Sayings

Little Lola was in the habit of ending her evening prayer by asking a blessing for a dozen or more relatives, naming each one of them. But she was very sleepy one evening and closed as follows: "And please, Lord, bless papa and mama and—all the rest of the

Posted

"Wil-yum, what can you tell us about Columbus?"

"It's next to last in the American Association."—Buffalo Express.

The Accident

"D'y'e ken Mac fell in the river on his way home last night?"

"You don't mean to say he was drowned?"

"Not drowned, mon, but badly diluted."—London Opinion.

Unsettled

Clubleigh is very much inclined to roam; He says he doesn't feel At home at home.

Both

Customer—Have you any apples?
Grocer—Do you want them to cook or to eat?
Customer—Both. That's what I cook 'em for.

Her Fear

"Why did Maud choose a single life?"
"She was afraid of getting a husband who would lead a double one."

Same Rules

A college professor says that women will be ruling the world fifty years from now.—Memphis News.
Of course they will; we don't see any likelihood of their abdicating.

No Gentle Pat

Bix (with newspaper)—Here's a man died from a pat on the back.
Dix—He must have been very frail.
Bix—Not at all; a hod carrier named Pat Casey fell on him from the third floor of a new building.

Unintentional

Judge—You are charged with breaking a chair over your wife's head.

Prisoner—It was an accident, your honor.

Judge—What! Didn't you intend to hit her?

Prisoner—Yes, but I didn't intend to break the chair.

History

The following are quoted from recent examination papers in history:

In India a man out of one cask may not marry a woman out of another cask.

Rather than fall into the arms of Suetonius, Boadicea took poison.

During the interdict in John's reign, births, deaths and marriages were not allowed.—The University Correspondent.

The new peace stamps can't be licked any harder than poor old peace has been.—N. Y. World.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES. BUY GOODS OF KNOWN QUALITY

By HOLLAND.

HISTORY is full of warnings about buying a pig in a poke. This is only another way of saying that one should buy articles of known merit—articles that will bear inspection.

The manufacturer who advertises his goods thereby shows his confidence in them. He would not spend money to tell of their merits unless they had merits. His advertisement is an invitation to you to test his sincerity by testing his goods.

You take no chances in purchasing goods advertised in this paper. The advertisement is a guarantee of quality. Insist on having the genuine articles. Something said to be "just as good" is never so good. Get the genuine—the kind that is advertised.

ADVERTISING
ELIMINATES
RISK.

PILGRIMAGES OF PRUDENCE PRUE

Being the Peregrinations of a Primitive Person in Peculiar Places

THE FARM AND ITS OFFERINGS

I went down to "The Farm" the other day. Who hasn't got a farm to go to in the summer time? It doesn't seem possible in Andover, but I suppose there are those in our own town who really haven't seen "things grow." I only hope they are few.

The farm that I visit is in another town, not so good as old Andover to me, but this particular place looked exceedingly good a week ago. They have a large number of cows on the place and use ensilage, and the corn was up to eight feet and more when I was there and it will be even higher before it is cut.

Then the rest of this part of the farm is in "green stuff," and that had all been cut, awaiting a second crop, and I tell you it was a pretty sight. Acre after acre of green; it looked like velvet from up on the hill.

The home garden, also, is doing well and the good things on the table made my mouth water. What is better than a dinner where vegetables reign supreme? You can concoct the fanciest dessert you can imagine and it would not appeal to me like "corn beef and cabbage" and other vegetables combined.

Oh, the blessedness of country life. Pure air, good food, milk to drink if you like it, which I do, hard work, yes, but refreshing sleep afterwards that pays a hundred fold; there is no life like it, say what you will.

They used, a few years ago, to make

fun of the farmer, calling him a hayseed and various other complimentary names. It isn't so at present. Back to the farm is the slogan in these days, and a man who is in business in the city generally has a little place outside where he can dig to his heart's content. The city man has come to realize that country residence is good for him, and digging in the dirt cleans his brain even though it soils his hands and wears out the knees of his overalls. Weeds are a blessing, not a curse, for they cover up the bare places for one thing and where they're not wanted they make the farmer cultivate to get rid of them, thereby doing the plants good.

Cultivation is good for everything including people. Perhaps we need it the most. I'm sure it doesn't hurt a single one of us, and the more the better. The farmer in these days is a cultivated person, generally. O I don't mean that he always uses the best of English and can preach a sermon, but he knows a thing or two. He has to, to keep abreast of the times. There are a few narrow-minded farmers now (not in Andover I think), but they are dropping off and the next generation are getting the benefit of their mistakes as well as of their good points. Yes, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Every knock's a boost, they say. Everyone's failures are profitable if their lesson is applied in the right way. This is the day of the man who makes things grow and enjoys it. Farmers are prosperous people in these times, for though we may have "nothing to wear," we still must eat to live.

White Pine Year

This is white pine seed year. Just look at the pine trees loaded with cones. If these cones are collected before they open, and are cared for, the scales will open up and the seed will drop out. There are two seeds under each scale and each has a wing attached to it. These cones, now green, within a few weeks turn brown and they open up while still hanging on the tree. It is at this time that the seeds fall out and scatter about the country. In order to secure the seed, therefore, collect before they are fully ripe. Usually the last week in August or the first in September is about the best time to gather the harvest. Beware of waiting too long, for it is better to collect early than late, when they begin to shell out. I have seen the German foresters picking them when they were still green. The seeds are probably mature even now and one can observe the squirrels very busy tearing the cones to pieces to feast on the seed. A bushel of cones before they

open will produce about a pound of seed. We Americans should get into the habit of harvesting this seed crop just the same as we do any other; it has market value and surely there is plenty of waste or depleted lands that should be planted. White pine as a forest crop is well worthy of our attention. Now is a good time to interest our boys and girls in a branch of practical forestry. Those in charge of summer camps may find herein a pleasant diversion. How about the Boy Scouts undertaking to supply the country with white pine seed? The State Forester has a pamphlet entitled "How and When to Collect White Pine Seed." Send for it to 6 Beacon St., Boston, if you are interested.

F. W. RANE,

State Forester

One to Carry

Teacher—Who knows what triplets are?
Bright Pupil—I know, miss; it's twins and one left over.

BLACK FOX

Have you invested in the Prince Edward Island Silver Black Fox Industry? Why not receive some of its profits? Silver Fox farming has been carried on successfully for over twenty-five years, and has grown to be one of the most staple industries in the world. It has paid handsome dividends to investors.



Illustrated booklet with the government's official report, forwarded by request, containing interesting facts about our company and the industry. This opportunity is only open for a short time. The first 21 companies to declare a dividend in 1913 paid an average of 170 per cent.

New England and Prince Edward Island Silver Black Fox Co.
201 Devonshire St. Phone Fort Hill 2370
Room 234, BOSTON

OLD ABBOT HOMESTEAD TEA GARDEN

HAPPY HOLLOW, ANDOVER, MASS., NEAR HARTWELL ABBOT BRIDGE

10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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Sandwiches	CAKE	Cottage Cheese
Sponge	Nut	Fruit Jumbles
Hard Sugar Gingerbread	Caraway	Soft Molasses
Milk	Tea	Coffee
		Lemonade
		Ice Cream and Sherbet
		Lemon Tea

POST CARDS AND LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HOUSE FOR SALE